



Jeff Gorell <jeff.gorell@lacity.org>

Disaster Response PPT

2 messages

Ahee Han <ahee.han@lacity.org>

Tue, Sep 26, 2017 at 6:28 PM

To: Aram Sahakian <aram.sahakian@lacity.org>

Cc: Thalia Polychronis <thalia.polychronis@lacity.org>, Neeraj Bhatnagar <neeraj.bhatnagar@lacity.org>, Jeff Gorell <jeff.gorell@lacity.org>, Rose Simpson <rose.simpson@lacity.org>, Denaee Amaya <denaee.amaya@lacity.org>

Hi Aram,

Per our discussion earlier, see attached the outline for the PPT on City preparedness & response, together with the draft of the PPT.

Feel free to add/delete/edit as needed and let me know if you have any questions.

Thank you,
Ahee

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2 attachments

Disaster Response in the City of Los Angeles_10.2.17.pptx
607K

Disaster Response Presentation Outline_10.2.17.docx
17K

Aram Sahakian <aram.sahakian@lacity.org>

Tue, Sep 26, 2017 at 7:56 PM

To: Ahee Han <ahee.han@lacity.org>

Cc: Thalia Polychronis <thalia.polychronis@lacity.org>, Neeraj Bhatnagar <neeraj.bhatnagar@lacity.org>, Jeff Gorell <jeff.gorell@lacity.org>, Rose Simpson <rose.simpson@lacity.org>, Denaee Amaya <denaee.amaya@lacity.org>

Great work Ahee ! This is very helpful. I will review it first thing tomorrow morning and we can discuss any changes during our 1:30 meeting.

Best,



Aram Sahakian

General Manager
Emergency Management Department

Phone: (213) 484-4821

Mobile: [REDACTED]

Website: ReadyLA.org



[Quoted text hidden]

Disaster Response in the City of Los Angeles

BY: ARAM SAHAKIAN, GENERAL MANAGER, EMD

OCTOBER 2, 2017



Threats / Hazards

□ Natural Threats

- Earthquakes, Fire, Severe Weather and Flooding, Landslides, Hurricane, Tornado, Tsunamis

□ Man-Made Threats

- Terrorism, Cybercrime, Hazardous Material Release, Nuclear Threat, Civil Disturbance

□ Public Health Threats

- Pandemic Influenza, Outbreak

Citywide Response & Recovery

Internal Response

- Department Emergency Plan (DEP)
- Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP)
- Emergency Operations Organization (EOO)

External Response

- 72-Hour Disaster Response Priorities
- Mutual Aid Agreements

Department Emergency & Continuity of Operations Plans

DEPARTMENT EMERGENCY PLAN (DEP)

- ✓ Staff Emergency Information Number, Alternate Contact Info
- ✓ Designates Floor Wardens, Evacuation Procedures, Building Emergency Coordinators
- ✓ Fire Prevention
- ✓ Pre-Positioned Antibiotics Program

CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLAN (COOP)

- ✓ Staffing, Procedures, and Resources needed to maintain or restore Mission Essential Function (MEFs)
(e.g. orders of succession, COOP Team positions and responsibilities, identification of vital records and databases, alternate facilities and back-up supplies)
- ✓ Guide to resume MEFs within 12 hours of an emergency and to sustain continuous operations for up to 30 days

Emergency Operations Organization (EOO)

MAYOR'S EMERGENCY RESPONSE COUNCIL (MERC)

- **Members:** Mayor, Deputy Mayor for Public Safety, Chief of Police, Fire Chief, General Manager of EMD
- **Purpose:** Enable key public safety departments to provide timely advice, information and guidance to the Mayor in an emergency.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS BOARD (EOB)

- **Members:** 15 General Managers (Chief of Police is Chair and Fire Chief is Vice-Chair, and GM of EMD is Coordinator)
- **Purpose:** Serve as policy advisors to the Mayor. Supervise, control, and coordinate emergency preparedness response activities, with all actions subject to the direction and approval of the Mayor.

*

* Mayor is the Director of the City's EOO.

72-Hour Disaster Response Priorities

1. Re-establish critical communications
2. Gain access into affected area (lines of transportation/access)
3. Establish safe and secure environment to prevent public harm
4. Triage/treatment of injured
5. Search and Rescue
6. Commodities (Food and Water)
7. Shelter
8. Restore essential infrastructure for response operations
9. Decontamination
10. Command, Control, and Coordination
11. Recovery/storage of deceased
12. Post Event Public messaging, in-place protection and evacuation

State/Federal Mutual Aid

- **Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)** – The Nation's state-to-state mutual aid system ratified by Congress and all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
- **Emergency Management Assistance Agreement (EMMA)** – A contract-for-hire agreement that describes the liability and reimbursement details that govern the deployment of emergency management personnel for longer-term (normally 2-14 days) support.

Local Mutual Aid Agreements

- **Telecommunications** - Ensure continuity of coverage and strengthen the capacity to protect and expeditiously restore telecommunications coverage for City residents and businesses.
 - ✓ T-Mobile West, Verizon Wireless, Sprint Solutions, AT&T
- **Logistics and Commodities** - Provide water, food, medical supplies, electrical power, public sanitation, temporary shelter, transportation, security, heavy cargo air and marine transport assets to deliver life-saving goods and services
 - ✓ Mega Contracts - Ashbritt Environmental, CTI Environmental
 - ✓ UPS, FedEx
- **Shelter** - Provide emergency housing needs for responders and relief workers
 - ✓ American Red Cross, Airbnb (Pending)
- **Transportation**
 - ✓ California Statewide Transit Mutual Assistance Compact (TransMAC), LADOT Charter Bus Program Agreement, LAUSD for Use of Buses for Evacuation, Taxi Operators Agreement for Shelter Transportation

Lessons Learned from Recent Disasters

Questions?



Jeff Gorell <jeff.gorell@lacity.org>

Extreme Heat Seminar - Final PPT

1 message

Ahee Han <ahee.han@lacity.org>

Tue, Sep 25, 2018 at 5:13 PM

To: Gary Singer <gary.singer@lacity.org>, Robbie Spears <robbie.spears@lacity.org>, Alfred Poirier <alfred.poirier@lacity.org>, Andrew.Kendall@ladwp.com, Jimmy Kim <jimmy.kim@lacity.org>, Sabrina Bornstein <sabrina.bornstein@lacity.org>, Kathryn Goldman <kathryn.goldman@lacity.org>

Cc: Marissa Aho <marissa.aho@lacity.org>, Thalia Polychronis <thalia.polychronis@lacity.org>, Jeff Gorell <jeff.gorell@lacity.org>, Neeraj Bhatnagar <Neeraj.Bhatnagar@lacity.org>, Kelly Jones <kelly.jones@lacity.org>, Denaee Amaya <denaee.amaya@lacity.org>, Aram Sahakian <aram.sahakian@lacity.org>

Hello All,

See attached the final slide deck for the Extreme Heat Seminar. Please note the presentations for Dr. Neil Berg and Resilience/Sustainability will be on separate slides. We will have all presentations pre-loaded on the laptop for tomorrow.

Let me know if you have any last minute changes or have any questions.

See you all tomorrow!

Thank you,
Ahee

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Ahee Han
Policy Director
Mayor's Office of Public Safety
P: (213) 978-3125 C: [REDACTED]

Extreme Heat Seminar PPT_FINAL 9.26.18.pptx
1563K

Extreme Heat Seminar

**Presented by Office of Mayor Eric Garcetti and
City of LA Emergency Management Department**

September 26, 2018



MODULE 1

Seminar Objectives & Agenda

Seminar Objectives

- Shared Understanding of Impacts of Climate Change
- Identify Strengths/Gaps of Current Plans
 - Adverse Weather Annex
 - Brush Fire Annex
 - Resilience Plan
 - Sustainability Plan
- Plan and Prepare for Tabletop Exercise with the Mayor

Seminar Agenda

| Module/Topic | Time |
|--|---------------|
| Welcome Remarks | 10:00 - 10:05 |
| Module 1 – Seminar Objectives and Agenda | 10:05 - 10:15 |
| Module 2 – Climate Projections - Dr. Neil Berg | 10:15 - 10:35 |
| Module 3 – Current Plans | |
| Resilience / Sustainability Plans | 10:35 - 10:45 |
| Adverse Weather / Brush Fire Annexes | 10:45 - 10:55 |
| Module 4 – Department Reports | |
| Recreation and Parks | 10:55 - 11:05 |
| Los Angeles Fire Department | 11:05 - 11:15 |
| Water and Power | 11:15 - 11:25 |
| Table Top Exercise / Next Steps | 11:25 - 11:30 |
| Discussion and Q&A | 11:30 - 12:00 |

MODULE 2

Climate Projections

Dr. Neil Berg

MODULE 3

Current Plans: *Resilience / Sustainability*

Sabrina Bornstein, Deputy Chief Resilience Officer &
Katie Goldman, Climate Advisor
Mayor's Office

MODULE 3

Current Plans: *Adverse Weather / Brush Fire Annexes*

Robbie Spears
Emergency Management Coordinator
Emergency Management Department

Assigned Responsibility

Adverse Weather

1. Animal Services
2. EMD
3. LAFD
4. LAPD
5. RAP
6. LADWTP
7. LADOT
8. GSD
9. HCIDLIA
POLA
10. DPW
11. LAWA
12. LADBS



City of Los Angeles
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

ADVERSE WEATHER

Hazard Specific Annex

January 2018



City of Los Angeles
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

BRUSH FIRE

Hazard Specific Annex

March 2018



Adverse Weather

4 Phases of Response

- Phase I
 - ❖ NWS outlook/statement
 - ❖ SFV Index ≥ 100 F
 - ❖ City Index ≥ 95 F
- Phase II
 - ❖ LACDPH heat advisory
 - ❖ SFV Index ≥ 105 F
 - ❖ City Index ≥ 100 F
- Phase III
 - ❖ NWS excessive heat
 - ❖ LACDPH heat alert
 - ❖ SFV Index ≥ 105 F
 - ❖ City Index ≥ 100 F
- Phase IV
 - ❖ LAFD support
 - ❖ Heat fatalities
 - ❖ Power outages



City of Los Angeles EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

ATTACHMENT C: CITY OF LOS ANGELES HOT WEATHER RESPONSE GUIDELINES

The Emergency Management Department (EMD) is responsible for gathering weather data on a daily basis to identify weather trends indicating a progressive increasing or decreasing of temperature.

At the beginning of each summer, EMD will review the Hot Weather Response Guidelines, and work with city departments and stakeholders to determine if any portion of the Guidelines needs to be updated or revised. At the beginning of each summer, EMD will also request that Recreation and Parks (RAP) and other departments with public-facing facilities update their facility lists.

Definitions and Terms

The National Weather Service (NWS) uses the following terms:

- Hazardous Weather Outlook - Summary of weather hazards affecting or expected to affect the area during the next seven days. Issued at least once a day when hazards exist in the next seven days.
- Special Weather Statement - Issued when there is impending hot temperatures expected during the next three to seven days.
- Heat Index - An accurate measure of how hot it really feels when the relative humidity is added to the actual air temperature.
- Excessive Heat Watch - Issued when heat index values reach or are forecast to reach the following thresholds for any length of time in the next 24 to 48 hours⁶.
 - Coast/Valley zones: 103°F
 - Mountain zones: 100°F
 - Desert zones: 115°F
- Excessive Heat Warning - Issued when the heat index values reach or are forecast to reach the following thresholds for any length of time in the next 12 to 24 hours⁷.
 - Coast/Valley zones: 103°F
 - Mountain zones: 100°F
 - Desert zones: 115°F

The Los Angeles County Department of Public Health uses the following terms:

- Adverse Weather Conditions for Heat Advisory:
 - Heat Index Temp $\geq 95^{\circ}\text{F}$ for 1 day in Downtown Los Angeles and/or
 - Heat Index Temp $\geq 100^{\circ}\text{F}$ for 1 day in the Valleys/Desert/and/or Mountains

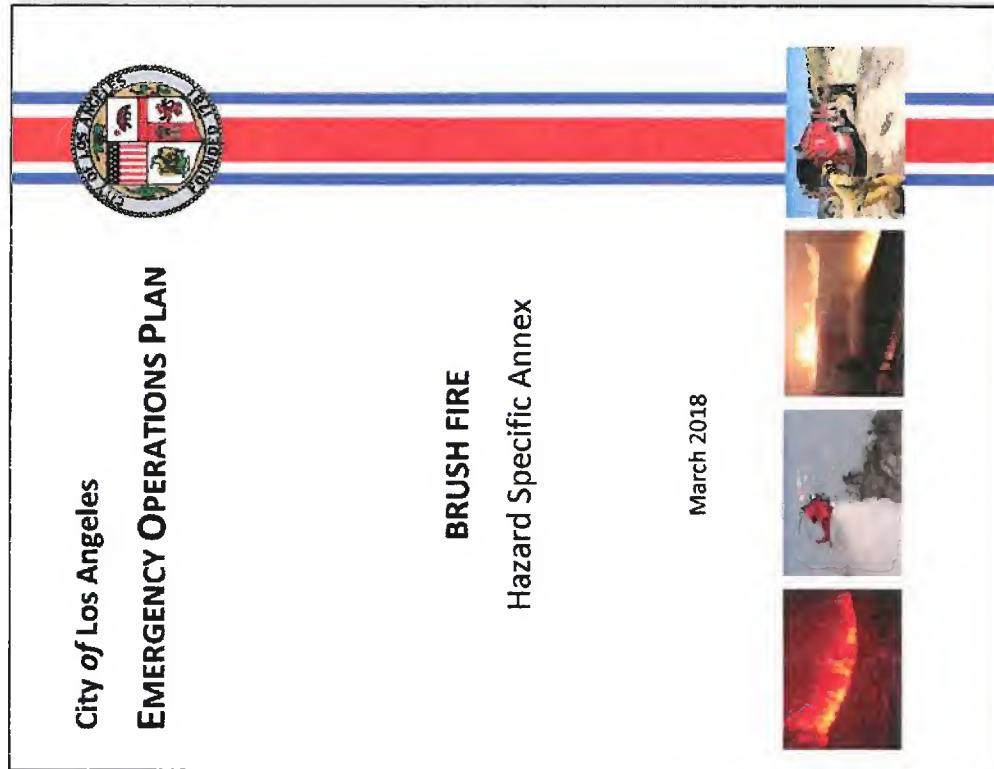
⁶ <http://www.weather.gov/heat/HeatWarningDefinitions>

⁷ http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/locast/locast/locast_definitions

Brush Fire

Concept of Operations

- Red Flag Warning
- Evacuation
- Fire Suppression/ Containment
- Perimeter Control
- Information Gathering



Responsibilities

- Evacuation
- Early Warning and Notification
- Mass Care & Sheltering
 - ❖ Traditional
 - ❖ Non-traditional
 - ❖ Animal support
- Continuity of Operations
- Emergency Public Information
- Recovery

MODULE 4

Department Reports: **RAP** | **LAFD** | **DWP**

Departmental Reports

1. *How has your Department prepared for extreme heat events (multiple days above 100 degrees), brush fires, and power outages?*
2. *What is your Department's role in response to extreme heat events, brush fires, and power outages?*
3. *How would an increase in the number of extreme heat events impact your Department's service delivery?*
4. *What are the gaps your Department has identified in its current plans and policies as they relate to extreme heat?*

MODULE 3

Department Reports *Recreation and Parks*

Jimmy Kim
Superintendent of Recreation & Parks Operations
Emergency Management and Aquatics Division

Recreation & Parks

Preparations

- Standard Operating Procedures
 - Shelter Management
 - Logistics
 - Set-Up
 - Staging
 - Etc...
- Training & Exercises
 - Annual Emergency Preparedness Training
 - Annual Functional Exercises
- **Cadre of 25 Trained Responders**
 - Emergency Response Action Team Members
 - Can fill positions in the EOC, DOC, and ICP

Recreation & Parks

Response

- Coordination of ALL Mass Care and Shelter Activities within the City
- **RAP Duty Officer Program**
 - Activation and Operations of Cooling Centers
 - Activation of Department Operations Centers

Impact on Service Delivery

- **Significant Impact** – Cancellation of regular recreational programming in RAP facilities; limited staffing available

Gaps

- Emergency Management Staff Limitations
- Budget – Emergency Operations

MODULE 3

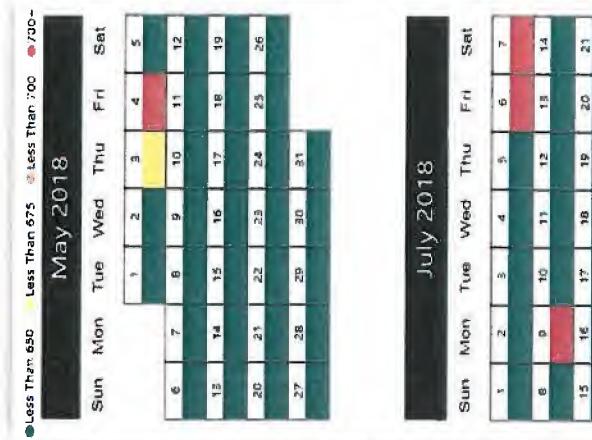
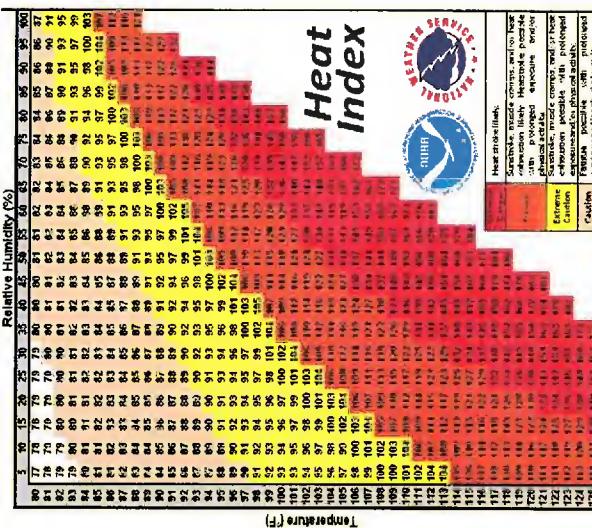
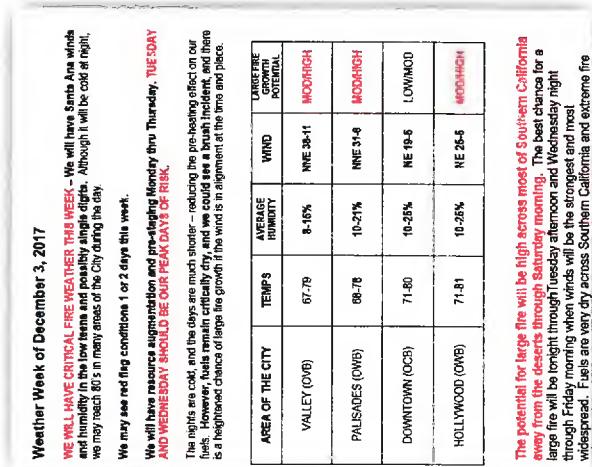
Department Reports

LAFD

Al Poirier, Chief Deputy
Emergency Operations
Los Angeles Fire Department

Preparations

- CompStat Style of Performance Management (2014)
- Robust Weather Monitoring w/ Redundancy
- Monitor Call Volume / Transports (FireStat)



LAFD

Response

MODULE 3

Department Reports

DWP

Andrew Kendall
Sr. Assistant General Manager of Power
Department of Water & Power

Preparations

- Energy Control Center (ECC) ensures available redundancies and monitoring of power generation and transmission systems.
- Field crews available 12-16 hour shifts.
- LADWP Fire Prevention Plan / Coordination with LAFD
- Training and Exercises for Emergency Operations Center staff and Command and Control groups.

Response

- Staff Resources
 - Responders at Emergency Operations Center (EOC)/ Power and Water Operations Centers (PDOC).
 - District Superintendents / PR Liaison at Electric Trouble Dispatch office (ET) to assist with communication as well as a Public Relations liaison.
- Coordination with news agencies to push out information.
- Water System tracks and adjusts water supply and pressure to meet firefighting needs in brush areas.
- Communicates with State Operations Center to provide power outage updates and with other mutual assistance associations.

Impact on Service Delivery

- Power restoration work creates back logs.
- Extreme growth and overloaded circuits creates loss of build in redundancies, reducing ability to restore power quickly.
- Resources used to restore power and perform repairs takes away resources that can be directed towards system growth work.

Gaps

- Precise and timely reporting of outage information.
 - Distribution Automation and Automated Meter Infrastructure
 - Application for customers to report power outages.
- Communicating across internal Systems.

Q&A

Public Health and Safety Risks of Oil and Gas Facilities in Los Angeles County

Los Angeles County Department of Public Health
February 2018



A tank farm and oil well in the backyard of a house on Firmin Street in Echo Park, California (August 2016)

Authors

Toxicology and Environmental Assessment Branch, Division of Environmental Health

Katherine Butler, MPH, DABT
Senior Staff Analyst

Carrie Tayour, PhD, MPH
Supervising Epidemiologist

Christine Batikian
Master's Student Intern

Charlene Contreras, REHS
Environmental Health Manager

Mandi Bane, PhD
Staff Analyst

Elizabeth Rhoades, PhD
Director of Climate Change and Sustainability

Evenor Masis, MS, REHS
Industrial Hygienist

Cyrus Rangan, MD, FAAP, FACMT
Director

Environmental Health

Terri Williams, REHS
Director

Office of Planning, Evaluation and Development

Susan Blackwell, MA
Assistant Director

Christine De Rosa, PhD
Senior Planning Analyst

Yeira Rodriguez, MPH, MCCHES
Planning Manager

Gayle Haberman, MPH
Director

Health Impact Evaluation Center

Emily Caesar, MPH, MSW
Project Manager

William Nicholas, PhD, MPH, MA
Director

Los Angeles County Department of Public Health

Angelo Bellomo, REHS, QEP
Deputy Director for Health Protection

Paul Simon, MD, MPH
Chief Science Officer

Jeffrey D. Gunzenhauser, MD, MPH
Interim Health Officer

Cynthia A. Harding, MPH
Chief Deputy Director

Barbara Ferrer, PhD, MPH, MEd
Director

Executive Summary

Oil and gas development in the Los Angeles Basin presents unique public health and safety concerns, because some oil and gas reserves lie beneath densely populated urban areas. Future production from these natural reserves will primarily come from existing oil fields, with some potential for the development of undiscovered oil and gas resources using conventional or unconventional methods. This report is intended to provide local policy-makers with an overview of relevant public health research and investigations. It concludes with an overview of measures to reduce potential health impacts.

There are currently 68 active oil fields in the Los Angeles Basin, with facilities operating under a wide range of operational and environmental conditions. While some facilities have been subject to stricter design and mitigation measures, others have not been required to conduct health risk assessments or other environmental studies. In some neighborhoods, such as South Los Angeles, residences are located only several feet away from the boundary of a drilling site and as close as 60 feet from an active oil well. Two smaller neighborhood facilities, which the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health (DPH) has responded to concerns or complaints, were found in a state of disrepair with environmental conditions that impact the health of neighboring residents.

In this report, DPH synthesized information from multiple lines of evidence, including a review of epidemiological literature, environmental and health impact assessments, neighborhood health investigations, and consultations with various jurisdictions regarding oil and gas ordinances. The scope of each is described below.

Epidemiological Literature: The review of the scientific literature synthesizes information from epidemiological studies and other published reviews on the potential health impacts associated with living near oil and gas activities. These peer-reviewed studies examine a variety of short-term and long-term health indicators such as birth outcomes; cancer; and respiratory, neurological, gastrointestinal, dermatological, and psychological effects. While epidemiological studies have found limited associations between adverse health effects and living near oil and gas operations, high-quality exposure data measured over long periods of time is lacking. Therefore, the epidemiological studies are not able to conclude whether or not living near oil and gas activities is associated with long-term health impacts.

Environmental and Health Impact Assessments: These impact assessments help to fill data gaps in the literature by predicting potential health and safety impacts from air emissions, odors, noise, vibration, and other environmental hazards associated with oil and gas development projects. However, it should be noted that conventional risk assessment tools can be limited in their ability to anticipate certain risks given the complexity of health and quality-of-life consequences and the need for more robust,

local-level monitoring data. The mitigation measures proposed for specific projects can be used to inform policies and plans involving oil and gas activities and operations that do not require such assessments to avoid or minimize potential adverse impacts.

Neighborhood Health Investigations: When DPH is notified of environmental or operational conditions at industrial facilities that may pose a threat to public health, DPH conducts a neighborhood health investigation and recommends action to protect and preserve public health. In response to community health complaints, DPH conducted two neighborhood health investigations of oil and gas facilities located in densely populated communities. In both investigations, DPH responded to resident health complaints of headaches, nausea, vomiting, respiratory irritation, and eye, nose and throat irritation. Such impacts often warrant immediate action to protect health. These two neighborhood health investigations revealed insufficient regulatory oversight and inadequate mitigation measures to reduce exposures and associated impacts in the adjoining community.

Consultations with Other Jurisdictions: To understand oil and gas ordinances adopted by other jurisdictions, DPH conducted one-on-one interviews with 10 jurisdictions throughout the nation and convened one joint meeting. These jurisdictions have established requirements, such as setback distances and/or mitigation measures, to limit adverse health and safety impacts of oil and gas production.

DPH determined that there is sufficient evidence to provide the following guidance for oil and gas facilities in order to protect health:

1. Los Angeles County and local jurisdictions within the County should expand the minimum setback distance beyond 300 feet, as currently specified in local zoning code, and apply these requirements to both the citing of new wells and to the development of sensitive land uses near existing operations. It is important to note that a setback distance is not an absolute measure of health protection and additional mitigation measures must also be considered. For existing oil and gas operations, a site-specific assessment at each facility throughout the County is necessary to identify current distances to sensitive land uses and other site characteristics that can be used to inform whether further mitigation measures are warranted to reduce potential public health and safety risks.

Table ES-1 below summarizes various setback distances, mitigation targets, remaining hazards and whether additional mitigation measures could further reduce potential adverse impacts.

Table ES-1. Review of Key Public Health and Safety Hazards and Setback Distance Guidance

| Setback Distance | Air Quality | Noise | Odors | Fires, Explosions, and Other Emergencies | Additional Mitigation and Assessment Notes |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|---|--|
| 300 feet | | | | | Some health and safety impacts may still be unavoidable regardless of additional mitigation. |
| 600 feet | ✓ | | | | Additional mitigation and assessment would likely be needed to avoid most impacts. Odors may be unavoidable, regardless of mitigation. Air monitoring is advised. |
| 1,000 feet | | ✓ | | | Additional mitigation and assessment may be needed to avoid noise impacts during certain operations, e.g. well advancement. Odors may be unavoidable in loss of containment events, regardless of additional mitigation. |
| 1,500 feet | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | Additional mitigation not likely to be needed. Some uncertainty remains due to gaps in long-term health and exposure data. |

This table is based on information compiled from scientific publications,^{13,37,51,52} environmental impact assessments,²⁷⁻³³ other environmental studies,^{10,16,20,34,35,36,46} and experiences in other jurisdictions.

✓ Represents the distance at which the impact is likely mitigated

2. In coordination with the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), Los Angeles County should require the operators of facilities within urban areas of the County to implement continuous air monitoring systems around oil and gas operations to:

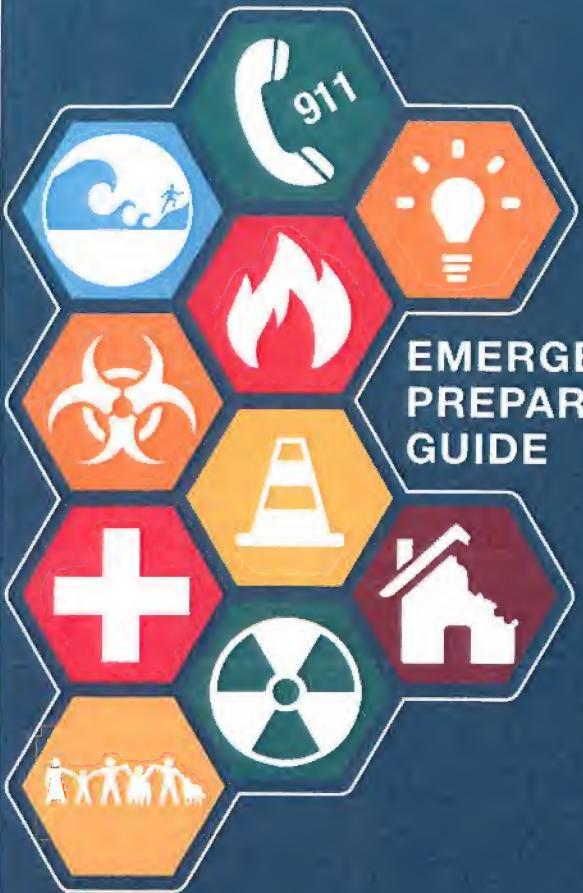
- Measure air pollutants released by oil and gas operations;
- Ensure oil and gas sites comply with environmental regulations;
- Evaluate the impact of releases from oil and gas sites on surrounding neighborhoods; and
- Monitor setbacks for these sites regularly, based on air monitoring and emerging science, and revise setback distances and/or other mitigation requirements when necessary to protect public health.

It should be noted that SCAQMD has imposed some requirements related to public notification and monitoring, but only after concerns are identified at a particular oil and gas operation, such as odor complaints. Current monitoring and enforcement activities can be sporadic, and it is difficult to understand long-term exposure risks for people living near oil and gas operations in the absence of continuous monitoring. To better characterize air quality in communities near oil and gas operations, SCAQMD completed a fenceline monitoring study and CARB launched the Study of Neighborhood Air near Petroleum Sources (SNAPS); results from these efforts should be used to inform air monitoring policies.

3. A variety of state and federal regulations require routine inspections, maintenance, testing and leak detection systems for oil and gas facilities; however, local oversight of these regulations is limited. Optimal local oversight would reduce public health and safety risks associated with aging infrastructure, and should include a local auditing and certification process, streamlined coordination, and data sharing among agencies. A local auditing program would confirm that operators are complying with federal, state and local regulations.
4. Operators should prepare and make available to the public a comprehensive Community Safety Plan, in coordination with City and County departments, including Fire, Building and Safety, and Law Enforcement. These plans should include information on hazardous chemicals stored onsite; air emission monitoring efforts; and health-based thresholds to identify the need for additional mitigation. For operations to plug wells permanently or to perform well maintenance, the responsible party should also prepare and implement a Community Safety Plan. The Community Safety Plan should facilitate communication and input from local stakeholders, and be submitted to DPH for review and approval. The Plan should include protocols and procedures for immediate notification to the County Health Officer in the event of odor or health complaints.

5. Operators should maintain enhanced Emergency Preparedness Plans that account for proximity to sensitive land uses. These plans must include communication procedures to immediately notify local government agencies of any emergencies, such as spills or other releases.

To further inform health-protective policies and regulations, DPH will collaborate with County partners, local and state enforcement agencies, and interested stakeholders. DPH recommends site-specific assessments at existing oil and gas operations located near sensitive land use to determine the appropriate combination of setback distance and additional mitigation measures, as well as the extent to which these measures are sufficient to protect public health.



EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GUIDE

LOS ANGELES
FIRE DEPARTMENT



www.lafd.org

FOR
NON-EMERGENCIES
& EVERYTHING ELSE



CALL 3-1-1

Or go to www.myla311.lacity.org

For more Fire Department information,
visit www.lafd.org

FOR EMERGENCIES ONLY



For police, fire, or paramedics...

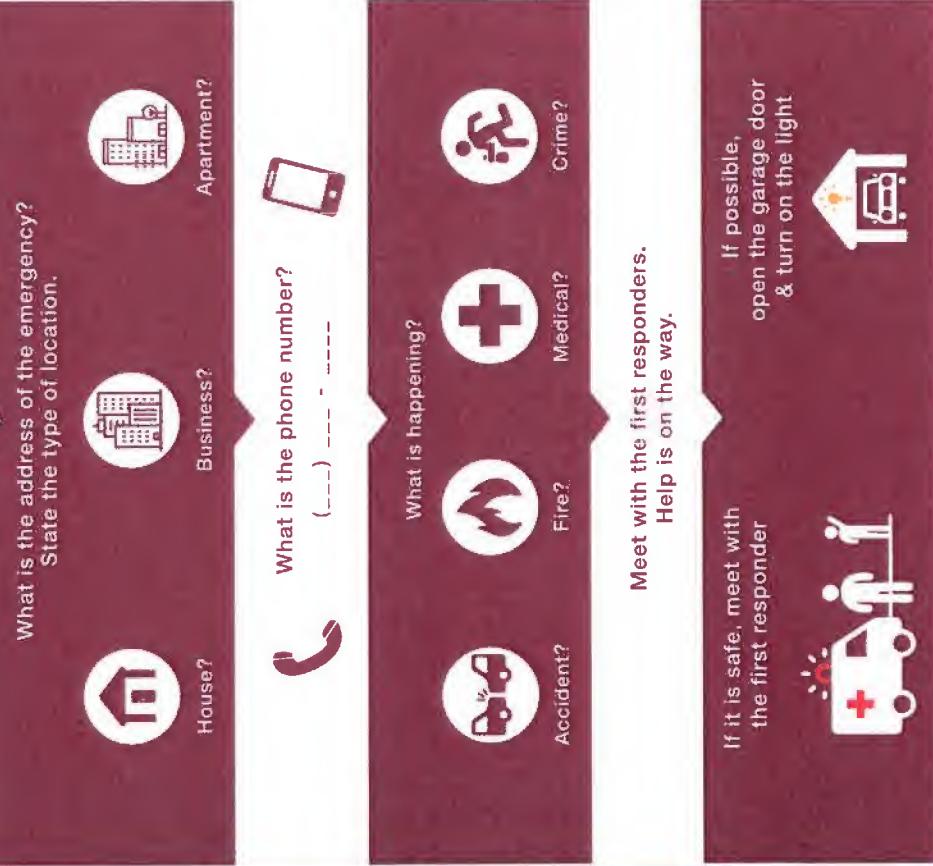
CALL 9-1-1

Or if you can't, **TEXT to 9-1-1**

Los Angeles is susceptible to a variety of emergencies both natural and man made. Not only should we all be prepared and ready for these emergencies, but we should also know what to do before, during, and after an incident occurs. It is extremely important to also be aware of emergency plans that may already exist in your school, work, house of worship, or wherever you may be. This guide will help you get informed, have a plan, and get involved.

| | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| | Animal Services |
| | City Services & Programs |
| | Child & Adult Services |
| | Illegal Dumping & Vandalism |
| | Parking & Vehicle Services |
| | Community Disturbances |
| | Street Problems & Repairs |

For the hearing impaired dial TDD,
(Telecommunication Device for
the Deaf): (213) 473-5990



EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GUIDE

- 1 GET INFORMED**
pg. 1
- 2 HAVE A PLAN**
pg. 31
- 3 GET INVOLVED**
pg. 51
- 4 RESOURCES**
pg. 63



LOS ANGELES
FIRE DEPARTMENT



GET INFORMED



| | |
|----|-------------------------|
| 2 | Important Alert Systems |
| 4 | Earthquake History |
| 6 | Earthquake Information |
| 8 | Tsunamis |
| 10 | Adverse Weather |
| 12 | Storms and Floods |
| 14 | Power Outages |
| 18 | Wildland Fires |
| 20 | House Fires |
| 24 | Active Shooter Response |
| 26 | Terrorism |
| 28 | Disease Outbreak |

IMPORTANT ALERT SYSTEMS

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

It's important to know how the City of Los Angeles will notify the community before, during and after an emergency. Here are some of the ways you can expect to find important emergency information:

WIRELESS EMERGENCY ALERTS (WEA)

During an emergency, alert and warning officials need to provide the public with life-saving information quickly. Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEAs), made available through the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) infrastructure, are just one of the ways public safety officials can quickly and effectively alert and warn the public about serious emergencies.



NOTIFY LA

A Community Mass Notification System that will be used in emergencies to contact City residents and businesses through phone messages, text messages and e-mail.



COMMERCIAL MEDIA

Listen to broadcast stations for regional emergency alert information for Los Angeles City and surrounding areas. Because power failures are likely in an emergency, keep at least one battery powered radio in your household.



ALERT SYSTEMS:

BROADCASTERS:
AM / FM / SATELLITE RADIO



KPCC
89.3 FM

KFI
640 AM

KABC
93.1 FM

KABC
790 AM

KNX
102.7 FM

KNX
1070 AM

KROQ
106.7 FM

SATELLITE RADIO

SiriusXM Channels
FOX NEWS CH. _____
CNN NEWS CH. _____

AMATEUR RADIO

The City of Los Angeles created the LAFD Auxiliary Communications Service (ACS) which expands and supplements emergency communications capabilities. ACS is recognized as a state disaster group, more at www.lafdac.org

AMATEUR RADIO SERVICE

FREQ. 147.3 + 110.9 (LAFD ACS CH. 1)
FREQ. _____
FREQ. _____

SMARTPHONE ALERTS



WEBSITES

www.laaccounty.gov
LA County updates after a disaster will list shelter locations and other essential information.

www.nws.noaa.gov
Sign up for weather related web feeds that are sent directly by text or email.

TIP: Remember that your car radio might be the easiest way to listen to emergency broadcasts.



TV : LOCAL NEWS

Smartphones have alerting apps for emergency notifications. These apps may warn you of earthquakes, wild fires or other hazardous emergencies.

EARTHQUAKE HISTORY

EARTHQUAKE MAGNITUDE SCALE



DID YOU KNOW?

Each year the Southern California area has about 10,000 earthquakes. The majority of which go unnoticed. However, if there is a large earthquake the aftershock sequence will produce many more earthquakes of all magnitudes for months.

Information cited from www.usgs.gov

EUREKA

November 8, 1980
2:27 AM
Magnitude 7.4

NAPA VALLEY

August 24, 2014
3:20 AM
Magnitude 6.0

SAN FRANCISCO

April 18, 1906
5:12 AM
Magnitude 7.8

SAN ANDREAS FAULT

The San Andreas Fault extends 750 miles through California. It forms the tectonic boundary between the Pacific Plate and the North American Plate.

NEWPORT-INGLEWOOD FAULT

The Newport-Inglewood extends for 47 miles from Culver City through Inglewood and other coastal cities towards Newport Beach.

PUENTE HILLS FAULT

The Puente Hills Fault extends 25 miles from Puente Hills through downtown Los Angeles, ending in Griffith Park.

**Map details for reference only.*

EARTHQUAKES

PROTECT YOURSELF DURING EARTHQUAKES!



For more information: www.earthquakecountry.org

IF POSSIBLE



IF POSSIBLE



1. SECURE YOUR PLACE

By identifying hazards and securing movable items.



2. PLAN TO BE SAFE

By creating a disaster plan and deciding how you will communicate in an emergency.

3. ORGANIZE DISASTER SUPPLIES

In convenient locations.



4. MINIMIZE FINANCIAL HARDSHIP

By organizing important documents, strengthening your property and considering insurance.

AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE



DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND SAFETY

After a major earthquake, Building and Safety (LADBS) will evaluate damaged buildings (dwelling, apartment or commercial building) to determine if buildings are safe to occupy. LADBS will then post one of the following placards on the damaged buildings:



DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND SAFETY

UNSAFE

Do not enter or occupy

RESTRICTED USE

Entry or occupancy is restricted as specified

INSPECTED

No apparent structural hazard, may have minor damage

more info at www.ladbs.org

DURING THE EARTHQUAKE



1. DROP COVER AND HOLD ON

When the earth shakes. See illustrations on the next page.

2. IMPROVE SAFETY

After earthquakes by evacuating if necessary, helping the injured, and preventing further injuries or damage.

TIP: Learn the 7 steps to earthquake safety.
Go to: www.shakeout.org for more information.



TSUNAMIS

WHAT IS A TSUNAMI

Tsunamis, also known as seismic sea waves, are a series of enormous waves created by an underwater disturbance such as a landslide, volcanic eruption, and most commonly, an earthquake. After a disturbance has occurred, the first wave in a series could reach the beach in a few minutes,

even before a warning is issued. Areas are at greater risk if they are less than 25 feet above sea level and within a mile of the shoreline. Drowning is the most common cause of death associated with a tsunami. Tsunami waves and the receding water are very destructive to structures in the run-up zone.

SIGNS OF A TSUNAMI



Rapid change in water levels may be an indication of an approaching tsunami.



If you notice water has pulled back or run out, creating an empty beach, this may be tsunami warning.



An earthquake may be your only warning of an approaching tsunami, so act quickly.

BEFORE



Build an emergency kit and make a family communications plan.

DURING

Move to high ground or inland and away from water immediately. Never go to the beach to watch or surf a tsunami wave.

AFTER



Return home only after local officials tell you it is safe.

After an earthquake, turn on your radio and listen for tsunami warning.



If you are a tourist, familiarize yourself with local tsunami evacuation routes.



Help your neighbors who may require assistance.

Open Water

Wavelength

Crest

Heights up to 100ft
(damage starts at 1ft)



For inundation maps and more information go to:
tsunamizone.org

ADVERSE WEATHER



6 TIPS FOR EXTREME HEAT

When temperatures are high, prolonged sun exposure may cause dehydration, heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke. Never leave children, elderly people, or pets unattended in closed vehicles, even with the windows cracked open.

TO STAY COOL



Offer help to those in your neighborhood with limited access to air conditioning and transportation, such as seniors or those who are ill.



Hydrate by drinking water or sports drinks. Avoid drinking alcohol.



Hydrate by drinking water or sports drinks. Avoid drinking alcohol.



Avoid unnecessary exertion, such as vigorous exercise during peak sun hours.



Stay out of the sun if you do not need to be in it. When in the sun, wear a hat, preferably with a wide brim.

 **TIP:** For shelter locations during extreme heat or cold weather events, call 3-1-1 or search www.laparks.org

6 TIPS FOR EXTREME COLD

Every year in Los Angeles there are carbon monoxide poisonings from a barbecue, stove, or oven used as a source of warmth. A safe way to stay warm is by using central heating, electric heaters, and ventilated fireplaces.

TO STAY WARM



A winter shelter program is available for seniors and those looking for a place to beat cold weather.



Furnaces and fireplaces should be checked to ensure that chimneys or flues are not blocked to allow for proper ventilation.



Check to make sure heating appliances are in good working condition before using them.



If you use an outdoor generator, place it as far away from the home as possible.



Install a carbon monoxide detector in your home to reduce the risk of poisoning.



Never use a barbecue, stove, or oven to heat your home.

 **TIP:** A power outage may occur during extreme heat or cold weather events.

STORMS & FLOODS

Los Angeles County contains some of the steepest and most erosive mountains in the world. With elevations reaching 10,000 feet above sea level. Below steeply walled canyons lie large coastal plains with a high population density. When heavy rains come, there is a significant potential for floods and mudslides.

6 TIPS SAFETY TIPS FOR FLOODS



Have a plan in place before an evacuation is ordered.



Avoid walking or driving through flood waters.



Talk to your neighbors about their plans, and encourage them to evacuate early.



Disconnect electrical appliances and do not touch electrical equipment.



Turn on your TV/radio. You will receive the latest weather updates and emergency instructions.



If there is a chance of flash flooding, move immediately to higher ground.

BEFORE THE FLOOD



Assess the safety of your residence and belongings.



Clean drains and gutters around the house.



Maintain all slopes in a safe manner. Roots bring stability to soil.

DURING THE FLOOD



Do not cross rapidly flowing streams.



Check drainage systems at your home and driveways.



Watch for mudslides and adjust drainage to reduce mudslides.

AFTER THE FLOOD



Assess damage; check hillsides, houses.



Drive slowly and carefully as many roads may have mud, debris, holes, and washed-out areas.



Sandbags may help divert flood water, however they are meaningless when there is significant debris flow.



Don't return to your flood damaged home if area is not safe.



POWER OUTAGES



BEFORE A POWER OUTAGE

1. BUILD

Build or restock your emergency preparedness kit, including a flashlight, batteries, cash, and first aid supplies.



2. CHARGE

Charge cell phones and any battery powered devices. Also keep alternative charging methods at all times.



3. LEARN

Learn about the emergency plans by following dwp.web for additional information postage.



4. FUEL UP OR CHARGE UP

Maintain the proper fuel or charge for your vehicle. If you use your car to re-charge devices, do NOT keep the car running in a garage, partially enclosed space, or close to a home; this can lead to carbon monoxide poisoning.



5. BUY

Purchase ice, or freeze water-filled plastic containers to help keep food cold during a temporary power outage.



DURING A POWER OUTAGE

1. NO FLAMES

Open flames are dangerous during a power outage. Only use flashlights for emergency lighting; candles can cause fires.



2. FOOD

Keep refrigerator and freezer doors closed. Most food requiring refrigeration can be kept safely in a closed refrigerator for several hours. An unopened refrigerator will keep food cold for about 4 hours.



3. POWER OFF

Turn off or disconnect appliances and other equipment in case of a momentary power "Surge" that can damage computers and other devices. Consider adding surge protectors.



4. PURCHASE

If you are considering purchasing a generator for your home, consult an electrician or engineer before purchasing and installing. Make sure it remains outside of the house.



5. DRESS

Dress to prepare for the weather. If it's cold outside layer clothing to stay warm and never use the oven as a source of heat. During a heatwave find places where it is cool, and avoid layering clothes.



TIP: www.ladwp.com for reported power outages & wait times.

POWER OUTAGES

AFTER A POWER OUTAGE

1. THROW AWAY

Throw away any food that has been exposed to temperatures 40° F (4° C) for 2 hours or more or that has an unusual odor, color or texture. When in doubt, throw it out!

2. CHECK

If food in the freezer is colder than 40° F and has ice crystals on it, you can refreeze it.

3. RESTOCK

Restock your emergency kit with fresh batteries, canned foods and other supplies.

4. CONTACT

Contact your doctor or your local pharmacist if you're concerned about medications having spoiled.

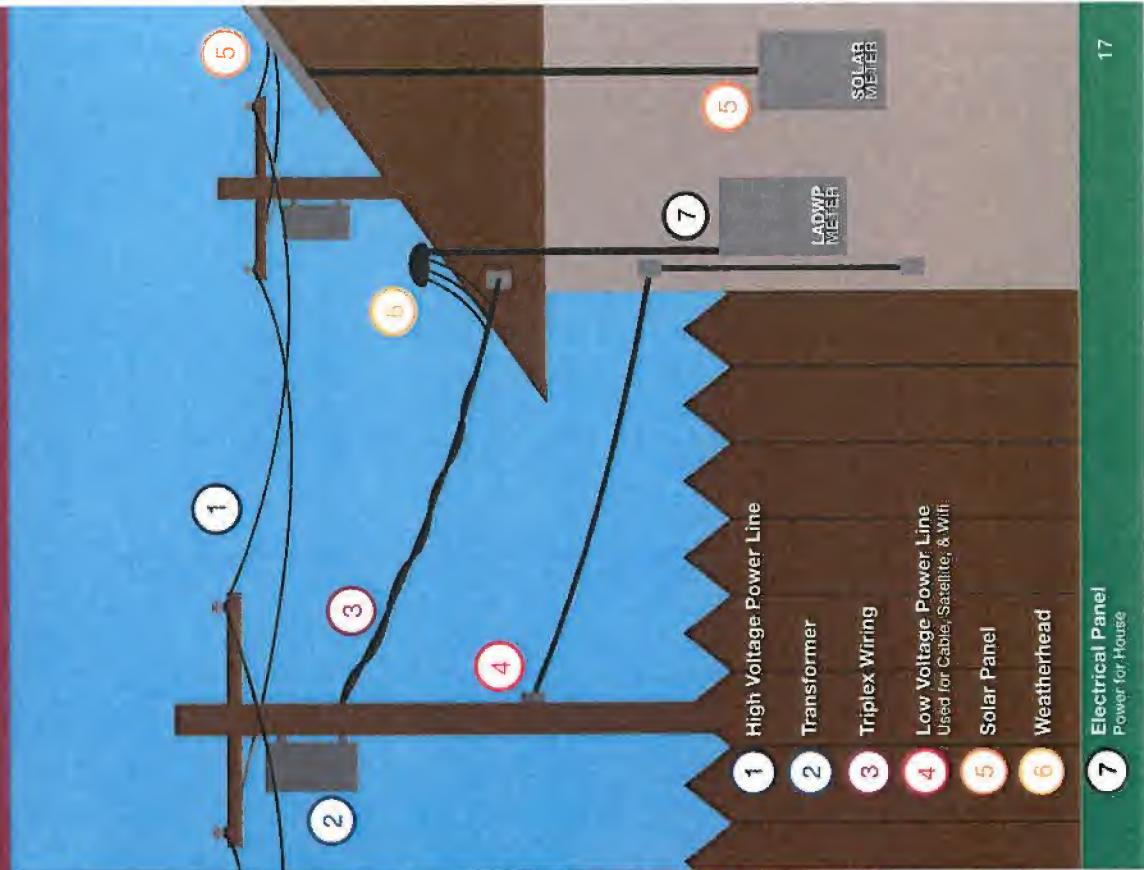
5. RESET

Unplug any electrical appliances before resetting your circuit breaker to protect them from a power surge.

6. INFORMATION

Do not call 9-1-1 for information—call only to report a life-threatening emergency. If you do need to make a call, use the 3-1-1 number instead for any additional information.

TIP: If electrical power lines are down, don't touch them. Keep your family and pets away. Report downed lines to 9-1-1.



17

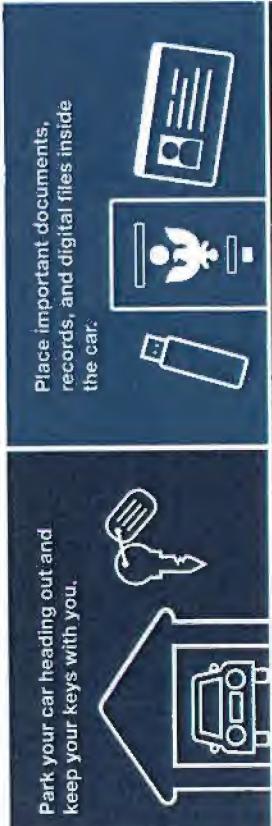
1 Electrical Panel
2 Power for House

7

16

WILDLAND FIRES

BEFORE THE FIRE



Place important documents, records, and digital files inside the car.



Unplug automatic garage door openers in case of power failure.



Close all doors and windows inside your home. Leave all drapes & coverings open but leave lights on.



Visit lafd.org/brush for more info.

DURING THE FIRE



Follow evacuation instructions from Law Enforcement and Fire Department officials. Call 911 if you are unable to evacuate.



Gather your family, pets, and disaster supply kit. Leave your home or business immediately.



Drive carefully at normal speeds. Do not park your vehicle in a traffic lane or safety area. Monitor road closures.



TIP: Pre-wetting your home and surrounding areas will not improve the safety of your home. It wastes valuable time and water.

AFTER THE FIRE

Check with the City of Los Angeles to find out what roads are closed or damaged.



Do not return home until authorities say it's safe. Wear appropriate shoes and clothing, and wet debris down to minimize breathing in dust particles.



Make sure your utilities are operational. Do not use contaminated water. Throw out any food exposed to heat, smoke, or soot.

STAY ALERT

Maintain a "fire watch." Check your home (including the roof and attic) for smoke, sparks or hidden embers—hot spots and other hazards can flare up without warning. Leave at once if you smell smoke. Call 911 to report fire.



Be sure to photograph any damages to your property for insurance purposes.

19

18

HOUSE FIRES

BEFORE A FIRE

WINDOWS

Make sure that windows are not stuck, screens can be taken out quickly and that security bars can be properly opened.

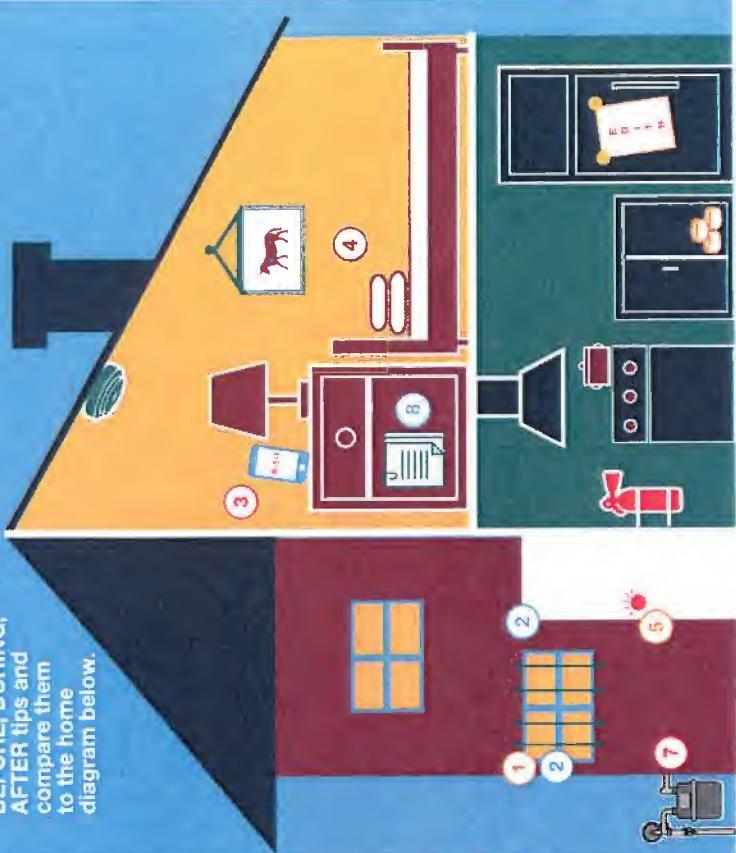
①

ESCAPE ROUTES

Find two ways to get out of each room (door or window)

②

*Read BEFORE, DURING, AFTER tips and compare them to the home diagram below.



DURING A FIRE

EVACUATE & ASSIST

Evacuate early. Remove loved ones, pets, and assist neighbors and those with disabilities.

③

CALL 911

If you can't get to someone needing assistance, call 9-1-1 for help.

④

FEEL THE DOOR FOR HEAT

Feel the doorknob with the back of hand, if hot, leave the door closed and use another way out.

⑤

SEAL DOORS & VENTS

If unable to evacuate, shelter in place. If you see, smell or hear a fire, exit immediately and call 9-1-1 to report your location, seal doors or vents if possible.

⑥

AFTER A FIRE

RELIEF SERVICES

LAFD will contact Red Cross. If you need temporary housing, food and medicines.

⑦

UTILITIES

The fire department should see that utilities are either safe to use or are disconnected before they leave. DO NOT attempt to reconnect utilities yourself.

⑧

CHECK FOR SAFETY

Check with the Fire Department to make sure your residence is safe to enter. Be watchful of any structural damage caused by the fire.

20

COLLECT DOCUMENTS

Save receipts for any money you spend related to fire loss. They may be needed by your insurance to verify loss claims on income tax.

⑨

INVENTORY DAMAGES

Maintain an inventory of damaged property and items. Protect valuable documents and records.

⑩

RECOVERY

Contact your insurance company for detailed instructions on protecting the property. If you are not insured, contact private organizations for aid.

⑪

21

HOUSE FIRES

TIPS ABOUT FIRE

FIRE IS FAST!
In less than 30 seconds a small flame can turn into a major fire. It only takes minutes for thick black smoke to fill a house or for it to be engulfed in flames.

FIRE IS HOT!
Heat is more threatening than flames. Room temperatures in a fire can be 100 degrees at floor level and rise to 600 degrees at eye level. Inhalation of super-hot air will scorch your lungs and melt clothes to your skin.

OPERATING A PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHER

P.A.S.S



SMOKE ALARMS

| | |
|---|--|
| NEVER DISABLE! Never disable a smoke alarm while cooking - It can be a deadly mistake. | ALARMS ON EVERY FLOOR Install smoke alarms on every level of your home, including the basement, both inside and outside of sleeping areas. |
|---|--|

SMOKE ALARM SAFETY FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

| | |
|--|--|
| AUDIBLE ALARMS Audible alarms for people with visual disabilities should pause with a small window of silence between each successive cycle so that they can listen to instructions or voices of others. | VIBRATING /FLASHING ALARMS Smoke alarms with a vibrating pad or flashing light are available for people who are deaf or hard of hearing. |
|--|--|

TIP: Do not touch the plastic discharge horn on CO₂ extinguishers; it gets very cold and may cause skin damage. Lay used fire extinguisher on their side so no attempt will be made to use them until they are recharged.

23

22

ACTIVE SHOOTER RESPONSE

CALL 911



RUN > **HIDE**

TEXT 911 ONLY WHEN SAFE

FIGHT

HIDE IF ESCAPE IS NOT POSSIBLE



TIP: The very first officers on scene will not stop to help the injured. Their top priority is to end the incident as fast as possible. Rescue teams will move in after the first officers. They will treat and move the injured to safety.



Block entrances & turn off lights.



Silence your electronics.



Stay out of the shooter's view.



Stay in place until given the all-clear signal.



Text to 911 and text message others to silently communicate.



Groups should spread out when hiding.

RUN AND ESCAPE IF POSSIBLE



Leave behind any heavy belongings.



Help others if you can, but you must escape.



Getting away is your top priority.

FIGHT AS A LAST RESORT



Throw objects or improvise weapons.



Be prepared to inflict severe injury to shooter.



Rally others & attack together.

TERRORISM

As we've seen in the last several years, domestic and international terrorists can strike at any time. To combat the threat of terrorism, emergency services officials across all levels of government continue to work together to develop and implement effective strategies for preventing and responding to incidents.

BEFORE AN ATTACK

SEE SOMETHING, SAY SOMETHING!

TYPES OF TERRORISM



Chemical Attacks



Bioterrorism



Arson



Suspicious Packages



Hijackings



Cyberterrorism



Radiological Attacks



TIP: Report a tip, lead, or threat directly to the Joint Regional Intelligence Center at: www.JRJC.org.
(Select Private Sector/General Public Reporting.)

BEFORE AN ATTACK

SEE SOMETHING, SAY SOMETHING!

OBSERVE SURROUNDINGS



- REPORT THREATS
 - Call or text to 911 or 1-877-A-THREAT
 - Submit a tip, lead, or threat at: www.JRJC.org

Terrorists look for high visibility targets such as: sporting events, political conventions, international airports, and high-profile landmarks.

WHEN TRAVELING

Keep track of your belongings—do not accept packages from strangers. Locate emergency exits and stairways for buildings, subways, and crowded public areas.

TIP: Preparing for terrorist attacks is the same as preparing for fires, earthquakes, and other emergencies.



Practice evacuation drills and procedures.



Train in how to use fire extinguishers.



Keep emergency supply kits.



Create an emergency communications plan.



Establish a family meeting place.



Obtain training in CPR and first aid.



TIP: Report a tip, lead, or threat directly to the Joint Regional Intelligence Center at: www.JRJC.org.
(Select Private Sector/General Public Reporting.)

DISEASE OUTBREAK



EMERGENCY
PREPAREDNESS
GUIDE

©2019

BEFORE A PANDEMIC

Have any nonprescription drugs and other supplies on hand, such as pain relievers, stomach remedies, cough and cold medicines and vitamins.



Store two weeks worth of supplies.
Refill your prescription medications.
Maintain health records in a safe place.

DURING A PANDEMIC

Practice other good health habits. Get plenty of sleep, be physically active, manage your stress, drink plenty of fluids, and eat nutritious food.



Cover your cough.
Stay away from others already sick.
Keep hands clean.

Visit a doctor.



Visit these sites to learn about how to prevent the spread of disease.



www.cdc.gov
www.flu.gov
www.hhs.gov
www.redcross.org

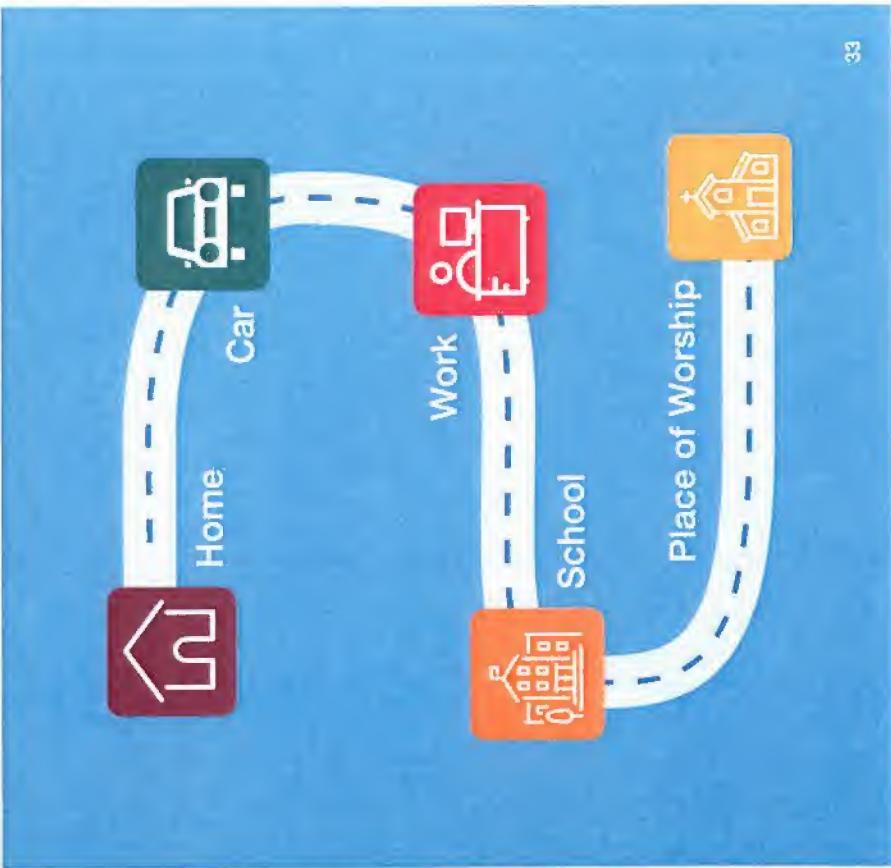


- 33 Disaster Supply Kits
- 34 Evacuation Checklist
- 35 Evacuation Procedure
- 36 10 Essential Emergency Supplies
- 37 Personalize It
- 38 Water Storage
- 39 Drinking Water
- 40 Managing Utilities
- 42 Home Safety Check
- 44 Small Animal Preparedness
- 45 Animal Supply Kits
- 46 Larger Animal Preparedness
- 47 Shelter-In-Place
- 48 Day Hiking Safety Guide



DISASTER SUPPLY KITS

A Disaster Supply Kit is any pre-assembled group of items that will improve the health and safety of your family during a disaster. Kits can be purchased, or homemade in a variety of styles and sizes. They can be as small as a shaving kit for your glove compartment or as big as 50-gallon drums for your business, or home. In general, kits should be easy to carry and as lightweight as possible. You can have many kits, each suited to a different purpose.



THE EVACUATION CHECKLIST



EVACUATIONS



EVACUATION WARNING OR VOLUNTARY EVACUATION



EVACUATION ORDER OR MANDATORY EVACUATION



EVACUATION WARNING OR VOLUNTARY EVACUATION



EVACUATION ORDER OR MANDATORY EVACUATION



Learn about **READY, SET, GO!** program on LAFD.org

35



FAMILY PHOTOS

OUT OF STATE CONTACT LIST

CASH AND CREDIT CARDS

EMERGENCY SUPPLY KIT



PERSONAL HYGIENE

toothpaste, shampoo, soap, lotion, deodorant, and tissues



CHANGE OF CLOTHING

each family member



IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS

social security card, driver license, passport, medical card and records of insurance information



PET CARE

identification, and immunization records, carrier, or cage, muzzle, leash, food and water

BABY

diapers, formula, food, change of clothing

TIP: If time permits, prior to evacuating, consider taking photos or videos of your residence to assist in documentation of property. This may help provide information during the claims process.



34

10 ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY SUPPLIES

PERSONALIZE IT

At a minimum your emergency supply kit should include these 10 essential items.

1 WATER FOR 3-10 DAYS
(1 gallon per person per day)

2 FOOD FOR 3-10 DAYS
(including pet food)

3 MEDICATIONS
(prescription & non-prescription)

4 RADIO
(& extra batteries)

5 FLASHLIGHTS
(& extra batteries)

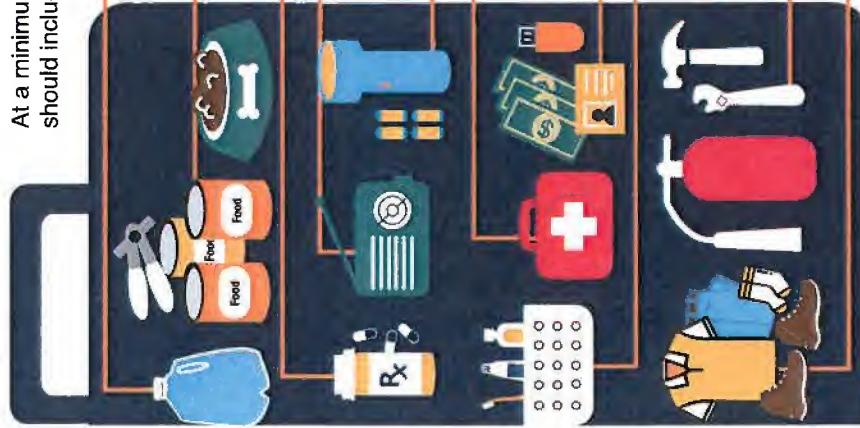
6 FIRST AID KIT
(bandages, disinfecting wipes, gauzes, medical tape)

7 CASH & IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS
(small bills, coins, birth certificates, medical cards, licenses, USB)

8 SANITATION & HYGIENE SUPPLIES

9 TOOLS
(wrench, duct tape, fire extinguisher, sturdy gloves)

10 CLOTHING & STURDY SHOES



TIP: When purchasing a fire extinguisher, the best type is ABC, which covers combustibles, liquids, and electrical fires. Be sure to check the expiration date on your extinguisher.



Pet Carriers and supplies for your animals and pets



Medication, portable toilet, toilet paper and plastic bags for human waste



Toys, candy, crayons and books to keep children busy



Emergency blankets or sleeping bags



List for emergency telephone numbers and contacts



Pens, pencils, paper tablet to document incident



Camping stove fuel, pots and pans, aluminum foil, paper cups, plates and plastic utensils



Extra set of car, home and safe deposit box keys



Compass and maps

Include items in your disaster kit that will help your family be comfortable and self-sufficient after a disaster. At minimum your emergency supplies should include these 10 essential items.

WATER STORAGE

DRINKING WATER

STORE WATER

Keep bottled water in its original container and do not open it until you need to use it. Be sure to notice the expiration date or "use by" date. Store off the ground.

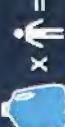
In an emergency situation, tap water may be safe to drink or use. It is important to prepare for possible emergency situations ahead of time. It is also essential to know how to make contaminated water safe to drink and how to find alternative sources of water.

In an emergency you can use water already in your heater tank, plumbing, and in ice cubes. Do not drink water from the reservoir tank of your toilet.



- Generally a person needs to maintain 1 gallon to drink water each day. Children, nursing mothers, and others, may need more.
- Consider water storage for your pets.
- Very hot temperatures can double the amount of water needed.

x 1 = Day



- Store water in thoroughly washed plastic, glass, or enameled-lined metal containers.

- Before you access the water in your plumbing, locate the water inlet/shutoff valve for the house, condominium or apartment and turn off the water.

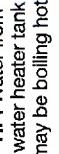
Pools, spas, toilet reservoirs and similar sources of water can be used for sanitary purposes only. **Do not drink** water from these sources. Water from these sources contain toxic chemicals and have a high potential of giving you diarrhea, causing dehydration.



Recycle self-stored water every six months. Recycle commercially bottled water every 12 months.

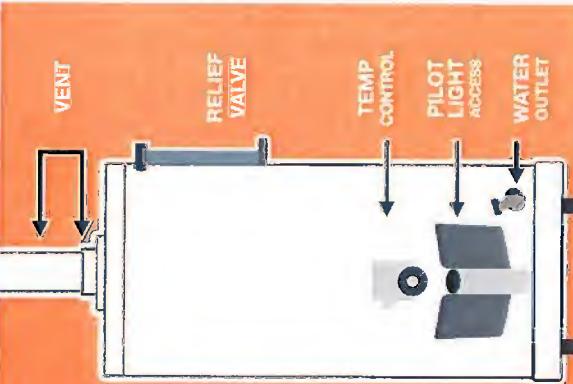
WARNING: The water stored in the water heaters is **VERY HOT**. Take precautions to avoid injury!

For more information about Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene visit the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention at: www.cdc.gov



TIP: Water from water heater tank may be boiling hot.

ACCESS WATER



ACCESS RESERVES IN THE WATER HEATER.

- Use extreme caution. Let the water cool.
- Turn off cold water supply to the tank.

Open the drain valve near the bottom, bottom of the tank may flow at first, continue to drain water until it becomes clear.

Don't forget to clean and sanitize your food and water containers before using them. Wash with soap and water, then fill them with a 10% bleach unscented solution. After 5 min empty the bleach solution and let air dry. Water that is dirty should be first strained through a coffee filter, cheesecloth, or a paper towel to remove suspended matter.

RATIOS FOR PURIFYING WATER WITH BLEACH



8 drops of pure unscented liquid bleach per gallon of water will reduce the contaminants in the water.

1 Quart Water: 4 Drops of Bleach
1 Gallon Water: 8-16 Drops of Bleach
5 Gallon Water: 1 TSP of Bleach

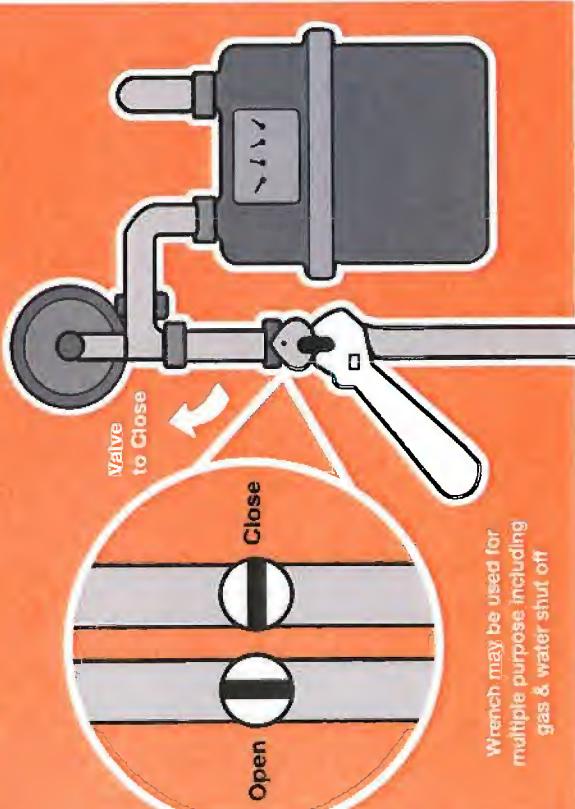
If water continues to be murky or had an odor, add 1/8th teaspoon (or 8 drops of regular, unscented liquid household bleach for each gallon of water, stir it well, and let it stand for 30 minutes before you use it.



GAS SHUT OFF

TURN OFF GAS SUPPLY

LOCATE GAS METER
Learn the location of your gas meter and how to shut off the supply valve. **DO NOT shut off the gas supply valve unless you smell or hear gas leaking.** If you have "Natural Gas" (a line from the street) the main shut-off valve is located next to your meter.



Wrench may be used for multiple purpose including gas & water shut off

TIP: Walk carefully around your property; look for downed power wires, water or gas leaks and damage to the structure(s). DO NOT enter severely damaged buildings, especially alone. Wait for help and use safety gear.

ELECTRICITY SHUT OFF

1. TURN POWER OFF

Turn off individual breakers FIRST, then the main switch.

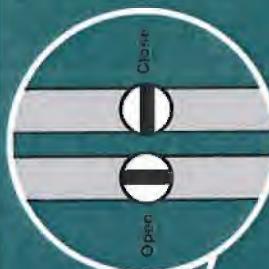


ELECTRICAL PANEL

Know where your electrical panel is and which breakers control power to your home. (Be aware of sub panels in your garage or basement)

Remember **Do Not** operate any electrical switches if a gas leak is suspected.

WATER SHUT OFF



The **WATER SHUT OFF** valve is found where the water supply feeds the house. Check with your water company to determine if a special tool is needed to turn the valve.

HOME SAFETY CHECK



GAS



FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

Learn the location of your gas meter and how to shut off the supply valve. **DO NOT** shut off the gas supply valve unless you smell or hear gas leaking.

Make sure to install smoke alarms on every floor of the house, including the basement and near rooms where people sleep.

Carbon monoxide detectors are vital because this gas is tasteless and odorless.



WATER

If pipes are damaged, turn off the main water valve.

Check with local authorities before using any water.

The water could be contaminated. **DO NOT** flush toilets until you know that sewage lines are intact.



APPLIANCES

If appliances are wet, turn off the electricity at the main fuse box or circuit breaker. Then, unplug appliances and let them dry out.

Have appliances checked by an electrician before using them again.



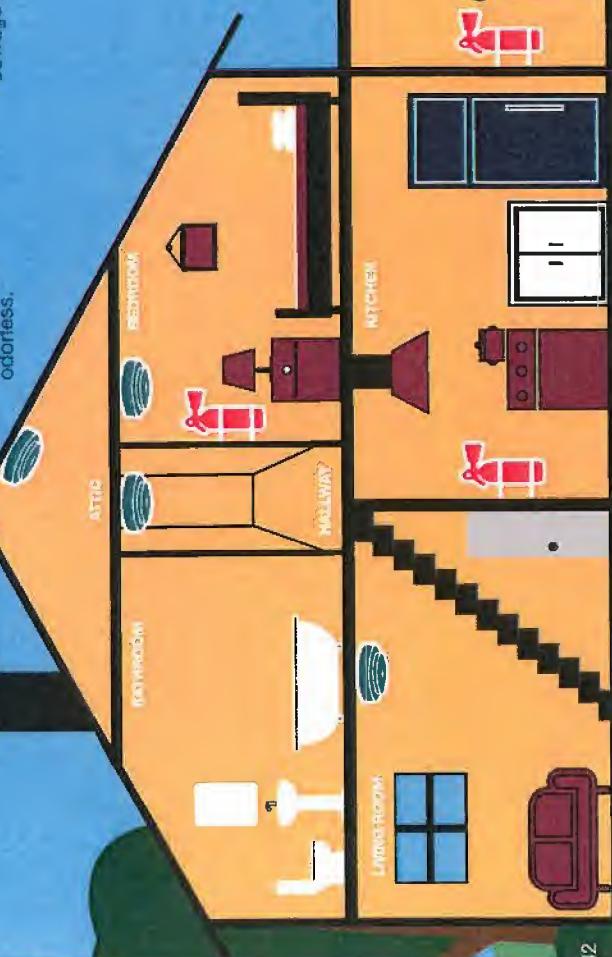
FOOD

Throw out all food and other supplies that you suspect that may have been contaminated or come into contact with flood water.

Be alert that stored food and supplies may shift and fall.



TIP: BROKEN WATER HEATER may leak carbon monoxide always make sure your detectors are working properly.



43

42

SMALL ANIMAL PREPAREDNESS

SUPPLY KIT

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| SHELTERING Before the emergency, make arrangements to shelter your animals at two different locations far apart from each other.   | COLLAR Be sure all dogs and cats are wearing collars with securely fastened current identification, attach the telephone phone number and address.  | OUTDOORS Always bring pets indoors at the first sign or warning of a storm or disaster. Pets can become disoriented and wander away from home in a crisis.  | TRAINING Train both dogs and cats to feel comfortable going in and being in a crate for fast transportation during a disaster.  | PET KIT & STORAGE Keep an emergency pet kit and leashes and that it is clearly labeled and easy to carry in an accessible place and store them in sturdy containers that can be carried easily (duffel bags, covered trash containers, etc.)  | SERVICE ANIMALS A service animal is any dog that is individually trained to perform tasks for the benefit of an individual with a disability.  |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|---|---|
| COLLAR Be sure all dogs and cats are wearing collars with securely fastened current identification, attach the telephone phone number and address.  | OUTDOORS Always bring pets indoors at the first sign or warning of a storm or disaster. Pets can become disoriented and wander away from home in a crisis.  | PET KIT & STORAGE Keep an emergency pet kit and leashes and that it is clearly labeled and easy to carry in an accessible place and store them in sturdy containers that can be carried easily (duffel bags, covered trash containers, etc.)  | COLLAR Name tags and phone numbers for collars and harnesses  | OUTDOORS Always bring pets indoors at the first sign or warning of a storm or disaster. Pets can become disoriented and wander away from home in a crisis.  | PET KIT & STORAGE Keep an emergency pet kit and leashes and that it is clearly labeled and easy to carry in an accessible place and store them in sturdy containers that can be carried easily (duffel bags, covered trash containers, etc.)  |
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| COLLAR 3-10 day supply of medications. Medical records stored in a waterproof container  | OUTDOORS Always bring pets indoors at the first sign or warning of a storm or disaster. Pets can become disoriented and wander away from home in a crisis.  | PET KIT & STORAGE Keep an emergency pet kit and leashes and that it is clearly labeled and easy to carry in an accessible place and store them in sturdy containers that can be carried easily (duffel bags, covered trash containers, etc.)  | COLLAR Current photos of your pets in case they get lost  | OUTDOORS Always bring pets indoors at the first sign or warning of a storm or disaster. Pets can become disoriented and wander away from home in a crisis.  | PET KIT & STORAGE Keep an emergency pet kit and leashes and that it is clearly labeled and easy to carry in an accessible place and store them in sturdy containers that can be carried easily (duffel bags, covered trash containers, etc.)  |
| COLLAR Current photos of your pets in case they get lost  | OUTDOORS Always bring pets indoors at the first sign or warning of a storm or disaster. Pets can become disoriented and wander away from home in a crisis.  | PET KIT & STORAGE Keep an emergency pet kit and leashes and that it is clearly labeled and easy to carry in an accessible place and store them in sturdy containers that can be carried easily (duffel bags, covered trash containers, etc.)  | COLLAR First Aid Kit (including large/small bandages with elastic tape, scissors, tweezers, Q-tips, antibiotic ointment, saline eyewash, & hydrogen peroxide)  | OUTDOORS Always bring pets indoors at the first sign or warning of a storm or disaster. Pets can become disoriented and wander away from home in a crisis.  | PET KIT & STORAGE Keep an emergency pet kit and leashes and that it is clearly labeled and easy to carry in an accessible place and store them in sturdy containers that can be carried easily (duffel bags, covered trash containers, etc.)  |

LARGER ANIMALS PREPAREDNESS

SHELTER-IN-PLACE

Make sure your horse is identifiable with a bracelet or microchip.



Train horses to load and trailer so that they become comfortable with the process.



PREPAREDNESS TIPS



DO NOT TURN HORSES LOOSE

Horses may return home to a burning barn. Loose horses also cause serious problems for first responders.

Identify alternate ways that you can trailer and/or walk your horse(s) to nearby stables or other designated safety zones.



Prearrange for boarding at stables outside the City of Los Angeles, if possible.



Have a surplus of feed available. Don't let yourself get down to the last bale when disaster strikes.



Keep a leather halter near the corral that's easy to find for emergency responders in case you are not able to evacuate your horses yourself.



Keep a leather halter near the corral that's easy to find for emergency responders in case you are not able to evacuate your horses yourself.



TIP: If there is an emergency in your area and you believe evacuation is likely, or if you have been ordered to evacuate, please contact one of the animal Shelters below to get current information on large animal evacuation sites for your area.

West Valley Center : (818) 756-9325 from 8 a.m. to midnight.
East Valley Center : (818) 756-9323 24 hours a day

For more information go to www.lafanimalservices.com

PREPAREDNESS TIPS



MAINTAIN ADEQUATE CLEARANCE

The Los Angeles Fire Department recommends 200 ft. clearance around your property.



BRING HORSES INTO ARENA WITH SUFFICIENT BRUSH AND TREE CLEARANCE

Your horse corral should be made with metal pipes, not PVC or wood.

SUGGESTED SUPPLIES



Ladders



Shovels axes, hoe, rake, broom



Generator



Fire hose(s)



Portable AM/FM radio with spare batteries



Hand-held FRS radios



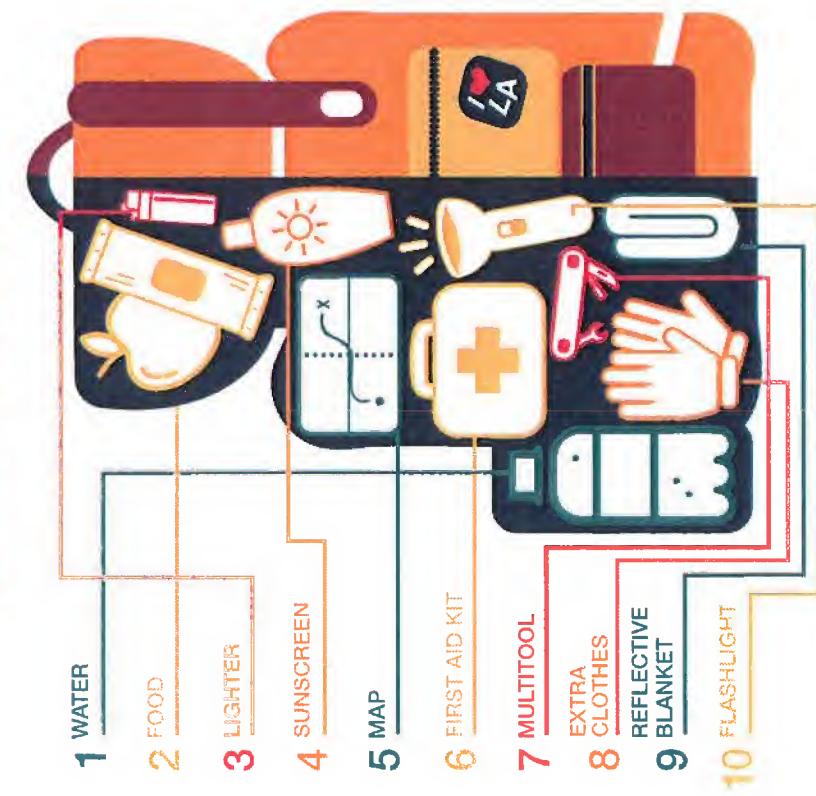
Masks, goggles, work gloves and bandanas



Use leather halters

DAY HIKING SAFETY GUIDE

DAY HIKING CHECKLIST: 10 KEY ITEMS



HIKE WITH A FRIEND OR FAMILY MEMBER.

It makes hiking more safe and fun.
Encourage one another to meet your goals!



TAKE PLENTY OF DRINKING WATER.

Don't drink stream water, it can make you sick.
Save enough water for the way back on long hikes.



LET SOMEONE KNOW WHERE YOU ARE GOING AND WHEN YOU PLAN ON RETURNING.

Bring a cell phone and let that person know you made it home safely.
Check phone battery and reception before leaving.



DON'T WALK OFF-TRAIL.

Cutting across switchbacks erodes the hillside and destroys the trail.
Walking off-trail increases your chance of suffering an injury or getting lost.



BE AWARE OF THE WILDLIFE THAT LIVES IN ALL OF OUR STATE PARKS.

Black bears, mountain lions, and rattlesnakes are rarely encountered. If seen, keep your distance, back away slowly, and do not run. Report your sightings to a park ranger.



POISON OAK IS COMMON THROUGHOUT CALIFORNIA.

Avoid touching this shiny, three leafed shrub. If you touch poison oak wash it with soap and water immediately and pat dry. Remember "leaves of three, let it be".



TIP: Call the ranger station closest to the trailhead before your hike to find out about possible road closures, hiking conditions, or required wilderness permits.

For more information visit www.LAParks.org/hiking

GET INVOLVED

EMERGENCY
PREPAREDNESS
GUIDE



- 53 Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)
- 54 Basic First Aid
- 55 Triage Procedure
- 56 Individuals Assistance
- 57 Disaster Related Stress
- 58 Disaster Assistance Information
- 60 School Safety
- 61 Place of Worship
- 61 Recovery





COMMUNITY TRAINING

NOTES



WHAT IS CERT?

The Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Program trains residents on disaster preparedness and the hazards that may impact their area.

The Los Angeles Fire Department is the authorized program manager of the CERT program in the City of Los Angeles.

WHAT WILL I LEARN?



WHAT WILL IT TAKE?

- Commitment to 1 day a week for 2.5 hours, for a total of 17.5 hours.
- This free training is offered mornings, afternoons, or nights.
- All classes taught by LAFD firefighters.
- Certification upon completion.
- Must be 18 or older.

For more information on CERT Training and classes near you, please visit www.CERT-LA.com or email LAFDCERT@lacity.org (213) 202-3136.

INDIVIDUALS IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE

DISASTER RELATED STRESS

INDIVIDUALS WITH UNIQUE SUPPORT



PREGNANT



MOBILITY
DEVICE



INJURED



TEMPORARY
DISABILITIES



HEARING
IMPAIRMENT



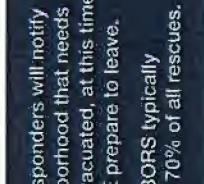
NON-ENGLISH
SPEAKERS



BABY/CHILD



NO ACCESS TO
TRANSPORTATION



- First responder's will notify a neighborhood that needs to be evacuated, at this time... PLEASE prepare to leave.
- NEIGHBORS typically perform 70% of all rescues.

- Ensure that your Family Emergency Plan includes the needs of all the members of your household.
- Consider your neighbors as part as your plan.

COMMON REACTIONS TO DISASTERS



SADNESS



HEADACHES



NAUSEA



ANGER/IRRITATION



INSOMNIA



ANXIETY



LACK OF FOCUS

HOW TO COPE

- Maintain a normal daily routine and spend time with your family and friends.
- Take steps to promote your own physical and emotional health by healthy eating, rest, and exercising.
- Start a plan and prepare for future disasters.

 **TIP:** For more information visit: www.disability.lacity.org on "Stay Safe, Stay in Control" or Dial 7-1-1.

DISASTER ASSISTANCE INFORMATION



LOOKING FOR FAMILY?

FEMA's National Emergency Family Registry and Locator System (NEFRS) helps reunite families separated during a disaster. It allows displaced individuals to register and provide information about their current location and situation. Affected individuals, or those seeking information about friends or family, can visit the NEFRS website or call 1-800-588-9822 to register themselves or another person.

HOW TO APPLY?

Apply online at www.disasterassistance.gov Call 1-800-621-FEMA (3362) or TTY 1-800-462-7585 to apply by telephone. They will mail you a copy of your application and a copy of Help After a Disaster: Applicant's Guide to the Individuals and Households Program.



American Red Cross



LOST JOB? CAN'T WORK?

People who lose their jobs due to a disaster may apply for Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA). DUA provides weekly benefits to unemployed individuals who are not eligible for regular insurance compensation. Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims, including claims for Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA), can be filed online, by phone, by mail, or by fax. To file a claim by phone, English: 1-800-300-5616 TTY: 1-800-815-9387 Online: www.edd.ca.gov

SAFE & WELL?

The American Red Cross Safe and Well website is a central location for people in disaster areas in the Los Angeles and the United States to register their current status, and for their loved ones to access that information.

The Safe and Well website: safeandwell.communityos.org It is easy to use and is available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year and is accessible in both English and Spanish.

NEED LEGAL HELP?

Local non-profits often give legal assistance to people who have been impacted by disasters. Local members of the American Bar Association offer free legal counseling to low-income individuals. You can get more info at a Local Assistance Center or Disaster Recovery Center that is set up after the President declares a major disaster.



HOME DESTROYED?

Finding shelter is critical in times of disaster. Shelter outside of the hazard area could include staying with family or friends, seeking a hotel room, or staying in a mass shelter. The following resources can help you find emergency shelter.

Search for open shelters near you by texting SHELTER and your zip code to 4FEMA (43362).



SCHOOL SAFETY

PLACE OF WORSHIP

BEFORE SCHOOL

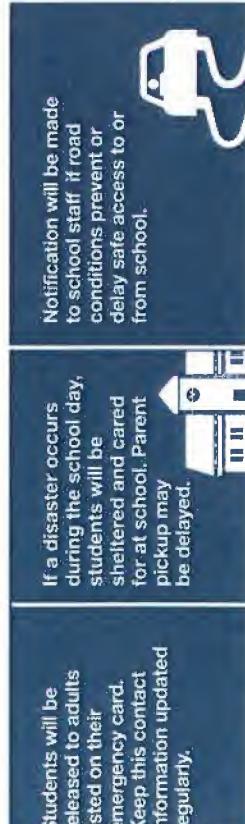


ENSURE THAT YOUR PLACE OF WORSHIP

IS PREPARED FOR A MAJOR DISASTER.



DURING SCHOOL HOURS



EMERGENCY SCHOOL EVACUATIONS



TIP: Keep your emergency contact information updated with school. Know the school's emergency plans, and emergency relocation sites.

RECOVERY

24/7
Emergency
Service

RESOURCES

CITY OF LOS ANGELES CONTACTS

| | |
|---|---|
| Department of Aging | 1-800-510-2020 |
| Department of Animal Services | www.laanimalservices.com 1-888-452-7381 |
| Department of Building & Safety | www.ladbs.org/LADBSWeb/ services-permit.jsf (311) (TDD) 1-213-473-3231 |
| Department on Disability | 1-213-202-2764 (TDD) 1-213-202-3462 |
| FIRE & POLICE Department: EMERGENCIES ONLY | DIAL (911) |
| DigAlert | www.digalert.org (811) Information (411) |
| General Information | www.lafd.org www.lapdonline.org 1-213-978-3520/ 1-877-275-5273 |
| Emergency Management Department | www.emergency.lacity.org 1-213-484-4800 |
| Department of Water & Power | www.ladwp.com 1-800-342-5397 |
| LA Sanitation Sewer/ Storm Drain Problem | 1-800-773-2489 |
| Storm Damage/ Mud Slide Reports | 1-800-996-2489 |
| Trees Down/ Debris Removal | 1-213-202-2700 |
| Recs & Parks | 1-213-202-2700 |
| Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) | www.ENLA.org 1-703-778-5088 |
| Street Lights | 1-323-913-4744 1-213-485-4184 |
| Traffic Signals | 1-818-374-4823 |
| Southern California Gas Company | www.socalgas.com 1-800-427-2200 |
| United Policyholders | www.uphelp.org 1-415-393-9990 |
| California Volunteers (donations/volunteers) | californiavolunteers.ca.gov 1-916-323-7646 |
| American Red Cross | www.redcross.org 1-800-733-2767 |
| The Salvation Army | www.salvationarmy.org 1-800-725-2769 |



64 Mayor, Council District, Emergency Management

65 Los Angeles Fire Department

66 Los Angeles Police Department

67 Get Help

71 Your Emergency Directory





LOS ANGELES FIRE DEPARTMENT

The Los Angeles City Fire Stations have sandbags available in the event of pending major storms and storm emergencies. A limit of 25 burlap bags are available to each household. Property owners and residents should not solely rely on these sources, as high demand may rapidly strip resources and create spot shortages.

To find your Council District go to: www.lacity.org

COUNCIL DISTRICTS

FIRE STATIONS IN LA CITY (ordered by zip code)

| ZIP CODE | ADDRESS | PHONE NUMBER | FIRE STATION |
|----------|--|----------------|--------------|
| 90002 | 1801 E. Century Boulevard, Los Angeles | (213) 485-6285 | 65 |
| 90003 | 6406 S. Main Street, Los Angeles | (213) 485-6233 | 33 |
| 90004 | 326 N. Virgil Avenue, Los Angeles | (213) 485-6206 | 6 |
| 90006 | 2401 W. Pico Boulevard Los Angeles | (213) 485-6213 | 13 |
| 90007 | 3000 S. Hoover Street, Los Angeles | (213) 485-6215 | 15 |
| 90010 | 4029 W. Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles | (213) 485-6229 | 29 |
| 90011 | 3401 S. Central Avenue, Los Angeles | (213) 485-6214 | 14 |
| 90011 | 1192 E. 51st Street, Los Angeles | (213) 485-6221 | 21 |
| 90012 | 108 N. Fremont Avenue, Los Angeles | (213) 485-6203 | 3 |
| 90012 | 450 E. Temple Street, Los Angeles | (213) 485-6204 | 4 |
| 90014 | 430 E. 7th Street, Los Angeles | (213) 485-6209 | 9 |
| 90015 | 1335 S. Olive Street, Los Angeles | (213) 485-6210 | 10 |
| 90016 | 4470 Coliseum Street, Los Angeles | (213) 485-6294 | 94 |
| 90018 | 2009 S. Western Avenue, Los Angeles | (213) 485-6226 | 26 |
| 90018 | 3661 S. 7th Avenue, Los Angeles | (213) 485-6234 | 34 |
| 90019 | 5023 W. Washington Boulevard, Los Angeles | (213) 485-6288 | 68 |
| 90021 | 1601 S. Santa Fe Avenue, Los Angeles | (213) 485-6217 | 17 |
| 90023 | 2927 E. Whittier Boulevard, Los Angeles | (213) 485-6225 | 25 |
| 90024 | 107 S. Beverly Glen Boulevard, Los Angeles | (310) 575-8571 | 71 |
| 90024 | 1090 S. Veteran Avenue, Los Angeles | (310) 575-8537 | 37 |
| 90026 | 2144 W. Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles | (213) 485-6220 | 20 |
| 90027 | 1601 Hillhurst Avenue, Los Angeles | (213) 485-6235 | 35 |
| 90028 | 5759 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles | (213) 485-6282 | 82 |
| 90028 | 1327 N. Cole Avenue, Los Angeles | (213) 485-6227 | 27 |
| 90029 | 4937 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles | (213) 485-6232 | 52 |
| 90031 | 2230 Pasadena Avenue, Los Angeles | (213) 485-6201 | 1 |
| 90032 | 2011 N. Eastern Avenue, Los Angeles | (213) 485-6216 | 16 |
| 90032 | 4575 Huntington Dr. South, Los Angeles | (213) 485-6247 | 47 |
| 90033 | 1982 E. Oscar Chavez Avenue, Los Angeles | (213) 485-6202 | 2 |
| 90034 | 3690 S. Motor Ave., Los Angeles | (310) 840-2143 | 43 |

65

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

www.emergency.lacity.org
(213) 484-4800
emdcommunications@lacity.org

The Emergency Management Department has five divisions comprised of administrative staff and specialists that work with City departments, municipalities and an array of community-based organizations to ensure that the City and its residents have the resources and information they need to prepare, respond and recover from emergencies, disasters and significant events.



64

FIRE STATIONS IN LA CITY CONTINUED

(ordered by zip code)

| ZIP CODE | ADDRESS | PHONE NUMBER | FIRE STATION | ZIP CODE | ADDRESS | PHONE NUMBER | FIRE STATION |
|----------|--|----------------|--------------|----------|---|----------------|--------------|
| 90035 | 1556 S. Robertson Boulevard, Los Angeles | (213) 485-6258 | 58 | 90744 | 124 E. 11th Street, Wilmington | (310) 548-7538 | 38 |
| 90036 | 5821 W. 3rd Street, Los Angeles | (213) 485-6261 | 61 | 90744 | 400 Yacht Street (Berth 19a), Wilmington | (310) 548-7549 | 49 |
| 90037 | 4370 S. Hoover Street, Los Angeles | (213) 485-6246 | 46 | 91040 | 9411 Wanworth Street, Sunland | (818) 756-8624 | 24 |
| 90039 | 2759 Rowena Avenue, Los Angeles | (213) 485-6256 | 56 | 91042 | 7777 Foothill Boulevard, Tujunga | (818) 756-8674 | 74 |
| 90041 | 2021 Colorado Boulevard, Los Angeles | (213) 485-6242 | 42 | 91303 | 6811 De Soto Avenue, Canoga Park | (818) 756-8672 | 72 |
| 90041 | 4455 E. York Boulevard, Los Angeles | (213) 485-6255 | 56 | 91304 | 23004 Rescoe Boulevard, West Hills | (818) 756-8606 | 106 |
| 90042 | 5921 N. Figueroa Street, Los Angeles | (213) 485-6212 | 12 | 91306 | 8349 Winnetka Avenue, Winnetka | (818) 756-8604 | 104 |
| 90044 | 7800 S. Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles | (213) 485-6257 | 57 | 91311 | 21800 Marilla Street, Chatsworth | (818) 756-8696 | 96 |
| 90045 | 6911 World Way West, Los Angeles | (310) 978-2180 | 80 | 91311 | 20225 Devonshire Street, Chatsworth | (818) 756-8607 | 107 |
| 90045 | 10010 International Road, Los Angeles | (213) 485-6295 | 95 | 91316 | 4360 Balboa Boulevard, Encino | (818) 756-8683 | 83 |
| 90045 | 10435 Sepulveda Boulevard, Los Angeles | (213) 485-6251 | 51 | 91324 | 11351 Tampa Avenue, Northridge | (818) 756-8658 | 8 |
| 90045 | 8900 S. Emerson Avenue, Los Angeles | (213) 485-6205 | 5 | 91324 | 9861 Reseda Boulevard, Northridge | (818) 756-7670 | 70 |
| 90046 | 8021 Mulholland Drive, Los Angeles | (818) 756-8697 | 97 | 91325 | 18143 Pantheria Street, Northridge | (818) 756-8603 | 103 |
| 90046 | 1429 N. Gardner Street, Los Angeles | (213) 485-6241 | 41 | 91326 | 11641 Corbin Avenue, Northridge | (818) 756-9728 | 28 |
| 90047 | 1909 W. Slauson Avenue, Los Angeles | (213) 485-6266 | 66 | 91331 | 13035 Van Nuys Boulevard, Pacoima | (818) 756-8698 | 98 |
| 90048 | 16500 Mulholland Drive, Los Angeles | (818) 756-8609 | 108 | 91335 | 7419 Reseda Boulevard, Reseda | (818) 756-8673 | 73 |
| 90049 | 12229 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles | (310) 575-8519 | 19 | 91340 | 15345 San Fernando Mission, Mission Hills | (818) 756-8675 | 75 |
| 90057 | 1819 W. 7th Street, Los Angeles | (213) 485-6211 | 11 | 91342 | 14430 Polk Street, Sylmar | (818) 756-8691 | 91 |
| 90061 | 10811 S. Main Street, Los Angeles | (213) 485-6264 | 64 | 91343 | 10124 Balboa Boulevard, North Hills | (818) 756-8687 | 87 |
| 90064 | 10556 W. Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles | (310) 840-2192 | 92 | 91344 | 12050 Balboa Boulevard, Granada Hills | (818) 756-8618 | 18 |
| 90064 | 11505 W. Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles | (310) 575-8559 | 59 | 91352 | 9224 N. Sunland Boulevard, Sunland | (818) 756-8677 | 77 |
| 90065 | 1410 W. Cypress Avenue, Los Angeles | (213) 485-6244 | 44 | 91356 | 19059 Ventura Boulevard, Tarzana | (818) 756-8693 | 93 |
| 90065 | 3036 Fletcher Drive, Los Angeles | (213) 485-6250 | 50 | 91364 | 6345 Fallbrook Avenue, Woodland Hills | (818) 756-8605 | 105 |
| 90066 | 11970 W. Venice Boulevard, Los Angeles | (310) 397-2662 | 62 | 91367 | 21050 W. Burbank Boulevard, Woodland Hills | (818) 756-8684 | 84 |
| 90068 | 3111 N. Cahuenga Boulevard, West Los Angeles | (213) 485-3276 | 76 | 91401 | 13200 Burbank Boulevard, Van Nuys | (818) 756-8602 | 102 |
| 90094 | 5451 Playa Vista Drive, Los Angeles | (310) 862-2844 | 67 | 91401 | 14415 Sylvan Street, Van Nuys | (818) 756-8639 | 39 |
| 90210 | 14145 Mulholland Drive, Beverly Hills | (818) 756-8699 | 99 | 91402 | 14355 W. Armita Street, Panorama City | (818) 756-8681 | 81 |
| 90210 | 12920 Mulholland Drive, Beverly Hills | (818) 756-8608 | 108 | 91403 | 14630 Plummer Street, Panorama City | (818) 752-4897 | 7 |
| 90247 | 18030 S. Vermont Avenue, Gardena | (310) 548-7579 | 79 | 91406 | 5101 N. Sepulveda Boulevard, Sherman Oaks | (818) 756-8688 | 88 |
| 90272 | 17281 Sunset Boulevard, Pacific Palisades | (310) 575-8523 | 23 | 91406 | 7921 Woodley Avenue, Van Nuys | (818) 756-8680 | 90 |
| 90272 | 15045 Sunset Boulevard, Pacific Palisades | (310) 575-8669 | 69 | 91601 | 6751 Louise Avenue, Van Nuys | (818) 756-8600 | 100 |
| 90291 | 1930 Shell Avenue, Venice | (310) 575-8563 | 63 | 91602 | 5320 Tujunga Avenue, North Hollywood | (818) 756-8660 | 60 |
| 90710 | 1331 W. 253rd Street, Harbor City | (310) 548-7585 | 85 | 91604 | 4305 Vivaldi Avenue, North Hollywood | (818) 756-8686 | 86 |
| 90731 | 2945 S. Milner Street (Berth 4A), San Pedro | (310) 548-7545 | 110 | 91605 | 4041 Whittsett Avenue, Studio City | (818) 756-8678 | 78 |
| 90731 | 1444 S. Seaside Ave (Berth 256), Terminal Island | (310) 548-7541 | 111 | 90732 | 7063 Laurel Canyon Boulevard, North Hollywood | (818) 756-8689 | 89 |
| 90731 | 444 S. Harbor Boulevard (Berth 86), San Pedro | (310) 548-7542 | 112 | | | | |
| 90731 | 330 Ferry Street, Terminal Island | (310) 548-7540 | 40 | | | | |
| 90731 | 1601 S. Grand Avenue, San Pedro | (310) 548-7548 | 48 | | | | |
| 90732 | 1414 W. 25th Street, San Pedro | (310) 548-7501 | 101 | | | | |
| 90732 | 1005 N. Gaffey Street, San Pedro | (310) 548-2836 | 36 | | | | |

My local fire station is...

(write in pencil)

“The Los Angeles Fire Department is dedicated to saving lives, fighting fires, safety and prevention, and building communities.”

For more fire department information visit www.lafd.org



67

FIRE STATION DIRECTORY

THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

COMMUNITY POLICE STATIONS IN LA CITY

For general information or assistance, visit or call your local Community Police Station at any of our 21 geographic areas Citywide:

| POLICE STATION | ADDRESS | PHONE NUMBER | ZIP CODE |
|------------------|--|----------------|----------|
| 77th Olympic | 7600 Broadway, Los Angeles | (213) 485-4164 | 90003 |
| Newton Central | 1130 S. Vermont, Los Angeles | (213) 382-9102 | 90006 |
| Rampart | 3400 S. Central Avenue, Los Angeles | (323) 846-6647 | 90011 |
| Wilshire | 251 E. Sixth Street, Los Angeles | (213) 833-3707 | 90014 |
| West Los Angeles | 1401 W. Sixth Street, Los Angeles | (213) 484-3400 | 90017 |
| Harbor | 4861 W. Venice Boulevard, Los Angeles | (213) 473-0476 | 90019 |
| Hollywood | 1653 Butler Avenue, Los Angeles | (310) 444-0701 | 90025 |
| Hollenbeck | 2175 John S. Gibson Blvd, San Pedro | (310) 726-7700 | 90731 |
| Southeast | 1358 N. Wilcox, Hollywood | (213) 972-2971 | 90028 |
| Southwest | 2111 E. First Street, Los Angeles | (323) 342-4100 | 90033 |
| Northeast | 145 W. 108th Street, Los Angeles | (213) 972-7828 | 90061 |
| Pacific | 1546 W. Martin Luther King Blvd, Los Angeles | (213) 485-2582 | 90062 |
| Topanga | 3353 San Fernando Road, Los Angeles | (223) 361-3211 | 90065 |
| Devonshire | 12312 Culver Boulevard, Los Angeles | (310) 482-6534 | 90066 |
| Foothill | 21501 Schoenborn Street, Canyon Park | (818) 756-4800 | 91304 |
| West Valley | 10250 Etiwanda Avenue, Northridge | (818) 852-0633 | 91325 |
| Mission | 12760 Osborne Street, Pacoima | (818) 756-8861 | 91331 |
| Van Nuys | 19020 Vanowen Street, Reseda | (818) 374-7611 | 91336 |
| North Hollywood | 11121 Sepulveda Blvd, Mission Hills | (818) 838-9800 | 91345 |
| | 6240 Sylmar Avenue, Van Nuys | (818) 374-9500 | 91401 |
| | 11640 Burbank Boulevard, North Hollywood | (818) 623-4016 | 91601 |

MAKE THE RIGHT CALL

9-1-1

- 911 is for **EMERGENCIES ONLY**
- An emergency is a situation that threatens human life or property and demands immediate attention.

EXAMPLES:

City services and programs, animal services, child care, permits and licenses, utilities, street repairs, or community disturbances

Robberies, violent assaults, significant car collisions, serious medical injuries, or fire emergencies

REPORTING SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY

To report suspicious activity, contact your local law enforcement agency. Describe specifically what you observed, including:

- Who or what you saw
- When you saw it
- Where it occurred
- Why it's suspicious



1-877-A-THREAT
(1-877-284-7328)
www.IWATCHLA.org
www.JIRC.org

For all other non-emergency calls for service, please telephone:

Non-Emergency Information Line
Toll Free 877-ASK-LAPD
(1-877-275-5273)

Spanish Line (Español)
213-928-8222

“To Protect and To Serve”
(Write in pencil)

For more police department information visit www.lapdonline.org



69

GET HELP.

Where can I find information about...

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--------------|--|
| Animal services | LA Department of Animal Services | 888-452-7381 | www.laanimalservices.com |
| Buildings and safety | LA Department of Building & Safety | 311 | www.ladbs.org |
| Blood donations | American Red Cross | 310-445-9900 | www.redcross.org |
| Disaster recovery assistance | U.S. Department of Homeland Security | 800-232-4686 | www.disastersmhelp.gov |
| Disease control | CDC - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention | 800-232-4686 | www.cdc.gov |
| Earthquake information | U.S. Geological Survey | 800-222-1222 | www.usgs.gov |
| Environmental disasters | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency | 800-222-1222 | www.epa.gov/ebtpages/emergencies.html |
| Exposure to toxic substances | Poison Control Center | 800-342-5397 | www.aspcc.org/DNN |
| Health and human services | 211 LA County | 211 | www.211lacounty.org |
| Loan and grant information | U.S. Small Business Administration | 800-559-2955 | www.sba.gov |
| Reports for outages | LADWP - LA Department of Water and Power | 800-342-5397 | www.ladwp.org |
| School districts in LA | LAUSD - LA Unified School District | 213-241-4500 | www.lausd.net |
| Underground services | Dig Alert | 811 | www.digalert.org |
| Weather information | National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration | 800-342-5397 | www.noaa.gov |

Take time to record important contact information for members of your household as well as insurance information. (write in pencil)

HOME INFORMATION

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Home Address: | Home Phone Number: |
| Call Phone Number: | House Color: |
| Landmarks: | |

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

| CONTACTS | NAME | LOCATION | PHONE NUMBER |
|------------------------|------|----------|--------------|
| In-State Contacts: | | | |
| Primary | | | |
| Secondary | | | |
| Out-of-State Contacts: | | | |
| Primary | | | |
| Secondary | | | |
| Hospitals Near: | | | |
| Home | | | |
| Work | | | |
| School | | | |
| Neighbor | | | |
| Family Physician | | | |
| Other Doctor | | | |
| Dentist | | | |
| Employer/Office | | | |
| School | | | |
| Vet | | | |
| Religious Organization | | | |
| My Fire Station | | | |
| My Police Station | | | |
| Poison Control | | | |

INSURANCE INFORMATION

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Medical Insurance: | Phone: |
| Policy Number: | Phone: |
| Home Insurance: | Phone: |
| Policy Number: | Phone: |
| Auto Insurance: | Phone: |
| Policy Number: | Phone: |

YOUR EMERGENCY DIRECTORY



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PROJECT MANAGER/DESIGNER:
Kat Hawley

LEAD GRAPHIC DESIGN TEAM:

Damian Aragon, Trixy Arias, Crystal Flores, Mark Llavore, Isabelle Lussier, Alexandra Menchaca, Anthony Phillips, Jose Ramos, & Monica Santos

CREATIVE DIRECTOR:

Paula DiMarco, Ph.D
LAFD PROJECT MANAGER:
John Ignatczyk

CONTRIBUTING DESIGNERS:
Gabriela Alvarado, Emily Alipiet, Samantha Barrios, Christian Becerra, Karen Bognashian, Giovanni Castaneda, Charmaine Castillo, Lilianna Del Cid, Manuel Duradeo, Kyleigh Fontenot, Kristine Grind, Naomi Goodman, Brittney Gomez, Silvia Gomez, George Grigorian, Lorrie Jane Guinto, Calvyn Han, Kyle Johnson, Xavien Olsen, Stephanie Orozco, Swaay Ordóñez, Kathy Poyer, Andy Lai, Demira Macalintal, Jessica Martinez, Aman Mirzamian, Marvin Mestrado, Athen Salente, Daca Sami, Dalton Turner, Maria Villalobos, Sue Wong, Mel Zeng, & Ronen Zur.



For more fire department information
Visit www.lafd.org

THIS GUIDE

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LAFD FOUNDATION

For donations to the Los Angeles Fire Department Foundation 501(c)3 visit:



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FACEBOOK



LosAngelesFireDepartment

TWITTER



@lafd (*incident alerts*)
@lafdtalk (*casual conversation and inquiries*)

INSTAGRAM



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